

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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JUNE 1, 1813.

[5 of VOL. 35.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT of INSANITY.

[Having heard of the success which has attended the treatment of some cases of insanity, by Messrs. DELAHOYDE and LUCETT, of Sion Vale, Brentford, we considered it our duty, in the conduct of the Monthly Magazine, to address an enquiry on the subject to those gentlemen. They have in consequence sent us the following cases; and, presuming that the circumstances will sufficiently speak for themselves, we hasten to submit them to the public. We anticipate nothing unduly on this occasion, nor do we venture to express any opinion; but conceiving the subject to be of the highest importance, we have given conspicuous insertion to the statement of the parties. We have heard, but not from themselves, that Mr. Lucett was many years a clerk in the Bank of England; that the secret of this process was imparted to him by a German physician on his death-bed; and that to give the discovery the best chance of success, he has associated himself with Mr. Delahoyde, a regularly educated surgeon. In regard to the case of Mrs. Lancaster, they have the testimony of Mr. Joseph Lancaster, the meritorious and respected author of a system of popular education; and we have seen a statement of that gentleman's, which fully confirms the account of the interested parties. For ourselves we take pride in stating, that the Monthly Magazine was the first Journal that recorded and advocated the great discovery of the Cow Pox; and we sincerely wish, that at some future day we may be able to congratulate ourselves, in like manner, on having rendered voluntary justice to the pretensions of this alledged discovery to cure the most heart-rending malady that afflicts human nature.]

CASE OF WILLIAM HARRISON.

WILLIAM HARRISON, aged 36 years, heretofore master of the band in his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's regiment, was discharged three or four years since by order of Dr. Munro, and the other medical attendants of Bethlem, as an incurable lunatic for life, and from that time has been on the pension list.

On Harrison's discharge from the regiment he was received into Bethlem, and from that time to the 30th of September last, was a patient in the incurable ward,

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when he was by order of the Secretary at War, at the instance of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, put under the care of Mr. Delahoyde, who took him immediately to his house at Westham.

At ten o'clock that evening, Mr. Delahoyde, with Mr. Lucett to assist him, began their curative means, and in the space of fifteen minutes, discovering that it was not without effect, asked him if they should proceed any longer in what they were doing, when he answered in a rational way, that he felt himself in the hands of friends, and desired they would do with him as they pleased. The process was continued another quarter of an hour, after which he was put to bed; he slept perfectly well the whole night, and in the morning exclaimed that he felt himself a new man.

The second day, after breakfast, (the 1st of October,) he requested to have a hook, with which he amused himself some time; and hearing Mr. Delahoyde's daughter play on the piano, he found fault with her performance, and gave her instructions, with perfect recollection of what he was doing, and afterwards played at cards. He was composed the whole day, and at ten o'clock, after partaking of a roast fowl, went to bed, and had a good night.

The third day he seemed in his perfect senses, took his meals freely, and accompanied a gentleman, who happened to call, on the violin. Mr. Maiden, a surgeon at Stratford, also called, and after discoursing with Harrison, declared his conversation to be that of a sane man.

Mr. Maycock, his father in law, was named to him, against whom he had been accustomed to express an inveterate hatred, and who therefore had never visited him during his confinement. He asked if Mr. Maycock was in the house, and was told he was, and had brought him a violin and some music; and on his coming into the room Harrison shook hands with him, and from that to the present time they have been good friends, and slept in the same room for several nights, till his wife slept with him.

The fourth day Mr. Delahoyde talked to Harrison about his wife and children, of whom he had also occasionally signified a determined dislike. This was deemed the most decided test of his restoration.

[June 1,

storation to reason, and so well did he acquit himself, that a promise was made him that his wife should dine with him the next day, for which he expressed himself in grateful terms.

The fifth day, being Sunday, it was proposed to him to go to church, which he did, with Mr. Delahoyde's family, and conducted himself there with the greatest propriety, paying every attention to divine service. On his return he went into the parlour, where his wife was waiting to receive him; he met her with becoming propriety, and passed the day in her company without the smallest appearance of insanity. In the evening he performed several pieces on the violin with the same gentleman who had two days before accompanied him.

For the first three nights Mr. Delahoyde sat up with Harrison, but since that time he has had no other attendance than Mr. Maycock, who, as before mentioned, slept in the room with him for a short time.

On the twelfth day (Sunday the 11th of October), Harrison expressing a great desire to see his two younger children, was permitted to accompany his wife to Chelsea to see them, and returned with her to Westham in the evening.

On the 15th of October, by the desire of the Duke of Kent, Mr. Delahoyde took Harrison to Kensington Palace, and during the time that Mr. D. was giving an account of his patient, Harrison paid a visit to his old comrades at the barracks. His Royal Highness sent for him, and, after conversing with him for half an hour, was pleased to express himself highly satisfied with him, and desired he might be taken the following day to his Royal Highness's country residence, for the purpose of ascertaining what effect music would have upon him; he was accordingly taken there, and performed on the clarionet to the astonishment of his Royal Highness and his old companion, and after spending some hours at the barracks went with Mr. D. to Richmond.

At Richmond he went to the play, and the following day to Mr. D.'s house at Westham, where he was three or four weeks, Mr. D. being absent the whole of that time.

Harrison, during his stay at Westham, came to town with Mr. Lucett, went to the play with him, and returned in the evening; and the following week went with his wife to the play; and on another day, as he was walking with his wife through the King's Mews, happened to meet the Duke of Kent, with whom he conversed.

From the day after Harrison was permitted to see his wife, she, as well as one of his daughters, with Maycock, have resided in Mr. Delahoyde's house; he without restraint mixing with the family, and occasionally instructing Mr. D.'s daughter in music.

CHARLES DELAHOYDE,
Dec. 28, 1812, Surgeon,
Sion Vale, Brentford.

CASE OF JOHN MOON.

John Moon, a private in the Portsmouth division of marines, aged 28 years, had been a patient in Bethlem about eight months, where he had been in chains the whole time, except a very few days, and at times handcuffed.

Moon was taken out of Bethlem by Mr. Delahoyde, accompanied by Mr. Lucett, on the 21st of December, 1812, under the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, and carried to Mr. Delahoyde's house at Sion Vale, Brentford.

The next day Mr. Delahoyde made his report, which was as follows:

"Sion Vale, Dec. 22, 1812. We took Moon from Bethlem at five o'clock in the evening, Dec. 21, and at half past six o'clock arrived at Sion Vale; on his arrival his pulse was up to 119; he continued very outrageous, and at half past eight o'clock we began our curative plan, which we continued for half an hour; his pulse during this time fell to 95, and before half past nine o'clock his pulse was reduced to (the sleeping standard in this disease) 80; at ten o'clock we put him to bed, and he immediately fell into a sound sleep, in which he continued until eight o'clock this morning, when he awoke refreshed. He has continued the whole of the morning quite tranquil, and is as much restored in mind as we could possibly anticipate for the short period he has been under our care."

For the three subsequent days Mr. Delahoyde's report showed improvement in his patient, and on the 26th of December, being the seventh day, he reported that he considered Moon in a state of convalescence.

On the 29th of December Mr. Lucett took Moon out for a walk to the barracks at Hounslow, and there introduced him to the captain on guard, who conversed with him, and bore testimony as to his sanity.

The day following, being the tenth day he had been under Mr. Delahoyde's care, Mr. Lucett came with him, on the outside the stage, to town, and after calling on several gentlemen, (who had seen Moon in Bethlem) that they might witness the cure that had been performed,

formed, went with him to a public-house opposite Bethlem, where he met with and shook hands with his old acquaintances, the keepers, and, to their astonishment, was very gracious with them.

After an early dinner, at a public coffee-house, they went to the transport board, where Moon underwent an examination before the commissioners and Dr. Harness, and acquitted himself to their astonishment.

From thence he was taken to the war-office, where Mr. Scott, Mr. Graves, and other gentlemen belonging to the office conversed with him, all of whom expressed their surprise.

From that time to the present, Moon has continued in Mr. Delahoyde's house, employed in the garden, and is under no restraint whatever.

CHARLES DELAHOYDE,

Sion Vale,

Surgeon.

Jan. 7, 1813.

The board of sick and hurt having examined Moon, and approved of his being taken away, he was on this day, by order of the transport board, sent on ship-board to join his division.

CHARLES DELAHOYDE.

April 29, 1813.

CASE OF MRS. LANCASTER.

Sion Vale, April 25, 1813.

May it please your Royal Highness,

Your Royal Highness will permit us to express our gratitude for your goodness in affording us another instance (in addition to the cases of Harrison and Moon, who were placed under our care through your kindness,) of bringing to the test of public experiment our peculiar mode of treatment in the cure of insanity.

We have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that through your introduction we received Mrs. Lancaster on the 14th instant, with the certificate of three physicians that her insanity was incurable. Mrs. L.'s disease had its commencement at least from eight to ten years back.

We feel great satisfaction in stating, that we have used our curative process with so much advantage on Mrs. L. as to induce us to promise her speedy restoration to her family and society.

In consequence of Mrs. L.'s improvement, we recommended it to Mr. L. to introduce his daughter to her mother, who had been separated from her for some years, which he did, as well as several other members of his family, who had known much of the progress of her malady, and who were delighted with her happy recovery.

We beg your Royal Highness to make such use of this letter as you may think proper, and hope you will not be displeased at our giving copies of it among our friends, (for which Mr. and Mrs. L. have freely given their approbation) who cannot fail being gratified at our success in this instance, as well as others that have come under your Royal Highness's notice.

DELAHOYDE and LUCETT.

To the Duke of Kent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in the last number of your interesting Magazine, copies of two letters from Henry the Eighth, to the unfortunate Anne Bulleyn, and observing that you were desirous of receiving further communications of the same kind, I now inclose the copy of a *third*, which is much at your service, should you think proper to insert it in a future publication.

The original of this very elegant royal love epistle, is deposited in the National Library at Paris; where, in the year 1802, with the permission of the librarians, I took a very minute and faithful transcript of it.

From the orthography of the time, as well as from the singular style and character in which the letter is written, certain parts of it were not very readily deciphered; and in more than one instance, the sense is consequently rendered, in some degree, obscure. In order, therefore, to avoid falling into error, I give you here and there a word, together with the signature, in the exact *fac-simile*.

None of these letters appear to have had any dates, either of time or place, affixed to them.

G. A. D.

Mark-Lane, April 17, 1813.

LETTER OF HENRY THE EIGHTH TO ANNE BULLEYN.

The resonable request off your last letter ~~in~~ the pleasur also that I take to know them ~~th~~ causyth me to send you now thes new[s] the legate whyche we most desyre ~~aryvall~~ att Parys on

fitday or miday last past

so that I trust by the next ~~miday~~ to here off hys aryvall att Cales and then I trust ~~th~~ a wyle after to enjoy that

S D 2

whyche

whyche I have so long longyd for to gods
pleasu~~Z~~ and oure bothe ~~cofzter~~
no more to you at thys present myne
~~anne~~ Dazlyng for lake off tyme but
that I wolde you were in myne armes
~~oz~~ I in yours for I thynk it long syns I
lyft you writtyn asfter the kylling off an
hart att ~~a~~²² off the kloke myndyng
~~wt~~ gods gr^{ace} to mo~~zon~~ mytely
tymely to kyll a nother [by the hand off
hym whyche I trust shortly shall be yours.]

ASCHIZM. *AS*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very general interest that has been excited in the public mind, respecting the state of our currency, ever since the appointment of the Bullion Committee in 1809, will, I trust, be considered a sufficient apology for troubling you with the present communication on that subject. The differences in opinion of the parties opposed on this question, how variously soever expressed and supported, resolve themselves into the two following:—On the one hand, that there is an unusual scarcity of gold, and consequently an advance in its exchangeable value: on the other hand, that there is a redundancy of paper currency, by which the gold coin has been driven out of circulation. Those who entertain the former opinion, consider our paper currency as being undepreciated; while those who maintain the latter, in general, believe that the value of gold has not been increased.

As my present object is not to interfere with the question whether, even if the value of the precious metals has been enhanced, the legislature is justified in sanctioning a system, by which debts, that had been contracted on condition of repayment in metallic money, may be discharged in any other form; I shall confine myself to an examination of the alterations that have actually taken place in the value of gold and silver. With this view I have compiled the following tables:—The columns marked 2 and 3, are calculated from the quotations of the prices of gold and silver bullion, at the beginning of each two months in every year, as published in Mr. Mushet's Tables; they can therefore be considered

only as approximations to the actual annual average prices, but will nevertheless be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. The 4th column, which contains the annual average prices of wheat, is taken partly from the prices at Windsor market, as recorded in the audit books at Eton college, and partly from the average returns made to government. All the other columns have been calculated from these data.

It appears from the ninth column, that the value of gold has been materially diminished; that a quarter of wheat, which on an average of seven years to December 31, 1760, was worth only 8 dwts. 13 grs. of gold, was, on computing it for an equal average period up to December 31, 1812, equal in value to 18 dwts. 10 grains of that metal. The same quantity of wheat therefore, required more than twice as much gold bullion to procure it in the latter period, as in the former one. The average value of a quarter of wheat in gold bullion, during the whole of the period comprised in the table, is 13 dwts. 22.5 grs.; and as is shown in the columns, No. 10 and 11, its value in 1760 was 39 per cwt. below that average rate; and in 1812, it was 32 per cwt. above it; or in other words gold, on a comparison of its value at those two periods, with its average value during the whole interval contained between them, has been depreciated 71 per cent. The difference between the present market and mint prices of gold, is a depreciation of our paper currency beyond the depreciation occasioned by the diminished value of gold. The loss which creditors are contented to sustain, in the very reduced value of gold, is surely sufficient, without subjecting them to the further severe one that has been added by our enormous paper circulation. The diminished value of gold, as measured by wheat, was noticed by Lord King in his speech on Lord Stanhope's bill, as it respected two or three intervals of time; but I have thought it desirable to show the relation it has borne to wheat during the whole of the present reign, as affording a strong proof how little necessary the continuation of the Bank Restriction Bill has been.

Another motive for requesting you to publish these tables is, to show the comparative fluctuations in the value of gold and silver bullion, as a means of ascertaining which of these two metals is best fitted for a standard of circulation, on account of its being most steady in value.

Lord

Lord Liverpool, in his celebrated letter to the king, has endeavoured to demonstrate, that the variations in the value of gold have been much less than in silver; in proof of which he states, that the utmost deviation from the average price of gold, during a long period of years, was considerably smaller than that which had occurred in silver: but this alleged fact proves nothing more than that there was a fluctuation in the relative value of gold and silver bullion; for during the whole of the period to which he refers, our standard currency, as he has shown, consisted of guineas; and therefore he has measured the value of both gold and silver bullion by gold coin. Now as gold coin is nothing but gold bullion in another form, it is evident that he measured the value of gold bullion by itself, and considered its value steady; because, when so measured, it appeared invariable. Had he measured the value of silver, he must have drawn the same conclusion in regard to that metal. He appears to have considered the currency, by which both those sorts of bullion were purchased, as a third and distinct thing, capable of measuring both; while, in fact, he was measuring gold with gold, and silver with gold. In showing, therefore, that the same number of guineas has invariably purchased the same quantity of gold, he has no more proved the steadiness of its value, than he would have proved the steady value of iron, by stating the fact, that one ton of iron has, at any moment, during a long interval of time, been exchangeable for another ton of the same metal of equal quality. Nor does the fluctuation which he notices in the price of silver, at all prove that the value of silver has been changeable. As that silver was purchased with guineas, no other inference can be drawn, than that silver and gold have not preserved their relative values; but we are left quite at a loss to discover, whether the unsteadiness belongs to the gold or to the silver. It is remarkable that Lord Liverpool acknowledges, that he could not observe the same fluctuations in the prices of silver on the continent, which is explained by advertizing to the fact, that silver is there the standard currency. The fallacy of Lord Liverpool's reasoning, on this part of his subject, was pointed out in the Edinburgh Review, in the article in which his work is criticised.

A reference to the 10th and 11th columns will show that on an estimate of

the value of gold, as computed from the prices of wheat on an average of seven years, the extreme per centage variations, from its average value during the last fifty-three years, have been 42 above and 49 below it; thus making a range of 91 per cent. It appears from the 16th and 17th columns that the variations in the value of silver, as calculated in the same manner, are 43 above and 68 below its average value, for the last 53 years; making a range of 111 per cent. Hence it appears, that the utmost variation in silver has exceeded that of gold. It must be observed, however, that in general the deviations of silver from its average price have very nearly kept pace with those of gold; and if we exclude from the table the year 1812, in which the real or wheat-price of silver was depressed in an unprecedented degree, the extreme variations in silver would be 43 above and 44 below its average rate; altogether 87, which is, in fact, less than the variation in gold during the same period.

So far then as steadiness of value is concerned, it is almost a matter of indifference whether silver or gold be fixed upon as the standard metal of circulation. There is one circumstance that might render it proper to give the preference to silver, viz. that of its having been fixed upon as the standard metal of circulation throughout the greater part of Europe. The advantage of our adopting this metal in common with other countries, would be that of simplifying the whole business of foreign exchanges; as on the late system, by which our gold coin gained the ascendancy, the real par of exchange is subject to all the variations in the relative values of the two metals which have formed the currencies of the two countries, and consequently it seldom if ever coincides with the nominal par.

In whatever manner this point may be determined, it is consolatory to observe, amidst all the erroneous notions that at present prevail on the subject of currency, that it is pretty generally admitted that one metal only, either gold or silver, ought to be made a legal tender for large payments, and that the coins of the other metals ought to be allowed to find their market value, or at any rate to be made legal tender for such fractional sums only as might be less than the smallest coins of the standard metal.

Birmingham,
April 12, 1813.

S. T. G.

DATE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROEM to DR. BUSBY'S TRANSLATION of
LUCRETIUS, written by GEORGE FREDERIC BUSBY, ESQ. and recited by HIM
at the PUBLIC READINGS in QUEEN-ANNE-STREET.

EPICURUS and Lucretius, the one nursed in the very cradle of refinement and philosophy, born among a people in whom genius, taste, and intellectual beauty seemed to be hereditary, and universally diffused; the other, a member of the patrician order, in whose mind the flames of genius burned with their clearest lustre, gifted from nature with a strong and penetrating judgment; that genius, and that judgment, fostered and matured by all the learning his age and country afforded. Yet, with all these brilliant talents and powerful advantages, those extraordinary men, un-illumined by the beams of a divine dispensation, lacking the ministration of a celestial gospel; seduced, the one by his own delusive theory, and the other by the adventurous enthusiasm of his genius, and his idolatrous admiration of Epicurus, were betrayed into a labyrinth of error, and wandered with blind and misguided steps through the pathless wilderness of a visionary and treacherous philosophy. We condemn, while we admire; but compassionate, while we condemn.

It has been contended, that Epicurus was not the author of the Philosophical System, which for twenty centuries has been recognized by the appellation of Epicurean: if it be admitted, that from the works of Democritus, he drew the Principia of the Atomic or Corpuscular Doctrine; it will assuredly be granted, that he was the first who collected, arranged, and combined them into a well-digested system, and extended their application to the universal forms, changes, combinations, and phenomena of nature, animate and inanimate. In Democritus, he most probably discovered just so much as sufficed to stimulate a mind in itself great, ardent, and reflective, to the extension of its enquiries into a broader, deeper, and more lengthened channel of investigation, and fuller developement of those principles which, in his conception, constituted the secret, but all-powerful springs, and sources of motion in the immense machine of the universe; and with as reasonable a pretext, in viewing some extraordinary specimen of architectural genius and skill, might we deteriorate the powers of the artist, be-

cause he did not create, and fashion to their present form, the materials requisite for the erection of the structure, as withhold from Epicurus the eulogia he is justly entitled to, as the founder of the philosophical fabric exhibited with such strength and majesty, such rich and brilliant colouring, such *lucidus ordo*, in the splendid production of the Roman Patrician.

The Epicurean system was arranged in a triplicate division of parts; the Canonical, the Physical, and the Ethical.

The Canonical included the rules by which the judgment was to be guided in its discriminations; and the senses, passions, and anticipations, were constituted, in defiance of logical argument and deduction, the sovereign arbiters of our conceptions and reasonings.

Sensual perception is infallible in its apprehensions, perpetually veracious in its information to the intellect: the faithful minister of the mind, and invariably furnishing it with correct and indubitable reports of all external objects, whether palpable to the touch—cognizable by the sight—ascertainable by the taste—subservient to the hearing—or demonstrable by the smell.

All opinion, as resulting from images which the mind creates to itself, independent on exterior evidence, is subject to the jurisdiction of sense; and its truth, or fallacy, hangs in the balance of material demonstration. The sovereignty of sense over the operations of intellect, is absolute and paramount; governing the impulses of mind with limitless control, and immutable in its decisions: the speculative conclusions of the mind indispensably require the corroboration of sensual testimony; harmoniously arranging with the deductions of sense, they stand on a secure and indestructible foundation; clashing with the unerring dictates of sensate evidence, their frail and rebellious nature sinks in the conflict, and perishes beneath the omnipotence of their adversary.

The Physical deduces all material existence from the conjunctions of Atoms; those minute and final resolutions of substance, which are indivisible and eternal in their nature—furnishing to perpetuity the varieties of being—sustaining, preserving, and renovating the boundless regions of creation. These, dispersed and wandering through the immensity of space, descending by their gravity through the vacuous medium, meeting, concussing, rebounding—attracting, ar-

ranging, combining—at length concurred in the formation of innumerable worlds and systems, progressively increasing, changing, and again relapsing to their primitive and corpuscular essences. Such, according to Epicurus, is the unchangeable order of things; the universe is incessantly diminished by the flight of some of its constituent particles, perpetually renovated by fresh supplies of auxiliary seeds.

The Ethical treats on what I may, not inaptly, denominate the moral law—the code of virtue—or pleasure—vice—or pain—the immutable canons establishing the boundaries of right and wrong—illuminating the paths of felicity with the divine lustre of truth, and guiding the sage in his pursuit of genuine happiness, by the clear and unchangeable light of virtue.

“Pleasure is the sovereign Good.”

All pleasure hath its origin in virtue. The most virtuous individual will consequently enjoy the greatest share of pleasure.

All pleasure, unalloyed by pain, or vice, constitutes a state of happiness. All pain, unmingled with pleasure, is obnoxious to felicity, and sedulously to be shunned.

All pleasure, precluding a more exquisite delight, or attended with an overbalancing pain, becomes a comparative evil, and is to be avoided.

All pain, banishing a greater pain, or producing an excess of pleasure, becomes a comparative good, and is to be embraced.

I have thus presented an abstract of the Atomic System. I have adopted the Scholastic arrangement, as I imagined that to be the mode in which I could exhibit to your notice a more concise, faithful, and lively sketch of the Epicurean Philosophy; and here I would wish to observe, that the too general credence in the viciousness of these doctrines, does not appear to have any foundation in the doctrines themselves; and our abhorrence of Epicurus, seems to have arisen from the false, may I not say, malicious, representations of some, and the confined, partial scrutiny of others; both these descriptions of enquirers proceeded upon the same basis; both discovered that Epicurus placed the supreme good in pleasure; that pleasure was to him,

“The Deity and guide of life;”

the perpetual and legitimate object of
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his wishes and pursuit; but the first would not, the second could not, perceive, that, in the Epicurean system, pleasure is unattainable but by the exercise of virtue; that in proportion as we become virtuous, we become happy; that virtue is the pure and virgin spring from whence arise the streams of genuine pleasure; that pleasure and virtue, pain and vice, are synonyma in the philosophy of Epicurus;—maintaining an eternal and unalterable alliance with each other, and held, and bound together by bonds as strict and infrangible as those of his own atoms.

I now enter upon the consideration of the topics enlarged upon in the first book of “The Nature of Things.” We have to contemplate in Lucretius, the union, in an astonishing degree, of the poet and the philosopher; characters that, in general, stand in direct and open hostility to each other.

Commencing with an invocation to Venus, the divine guardian, and tutelary divinity of Rome, he celebrates her power, supplicates her benign aid in the prosecution of his arduous enterprize, and implores her intercession with Mars to restore the blessings of peace to the distracted world.

Much objection has been raised against Lucretius for invoking, and in the beginning of his poem, the assistance of a celestial patroness; and this objection is founded on the Epicurean rejection of all divine interposition in human and mundane concerns. The Abbé de St. Pierre expresses himself on this point in the following terms: “*Je n'en dirai pas d'avantage sur ce poète; l'exorde de son poème en est la refutation.*”

Without stopping to admire the exquisite beauty and sublime pathos of this delightful exordium, we will endeavour to rescue Lucretius from the hypercriticism employed on this occasion.

Can we possibly imagine that the clear and luminous mind of the patrician, would have deviated into an excess, which must have shaken to dissolution the very system in whose defence the poem was expressly composed? Shall we not rather admit, that, as Lucretius was a poet, he had a justifiable and felicitous recourse to poetical imagery; and that, combining the licence of poetical fiction with philosophical precept, he identified the power of universal generation, with the person and attributes of the Paphian divinity?

He then proceeds, and inscribes the

3 E

poem

poem to Memmius Gemellus; announces the nature of his theme in simple, but majestic strains; and cautions his friend not to condemn his principles on trivial grounds, but give all the strength and energy of his mind to the due consideration of a subject so weighty and important.

And now we enter the vestibule of the Epicurean sanctuary. The gods, (for their existence is positively and fully affirmed) are boldly asserted to dwell in eternal and unruffled tranquillity; possessing in their own pure natures, all the constituents of divine felicity; receiving no delight from the virtues, and manifesting no indignation at the vices of mankind: but this disjunction of divine and human interests, abolishing the superintendence of a celestial providence, required the substitution of an influence that should supply the absence of superhuman controul. The genius of Epicurus foresaw and obviated this important objection; pleasure being the supreme good, and virtue the medium of its attainment, the most exalted stimulus was thus imparted to the heart of man, impelling him to the pursuit of whatever is just, noble, dignified, and honourable to his nature.

The sublimely-awful portrait of Superstition, glaring from the heavens, and frowning disasters on a terrified world, is assuredly one of the happiest and most daring allegories that were ever engendered in the mind of a poet; and the subjoined eulogium of Epicurus, who is represented as scaling the empyrium, fathoming with a glance the profoundest mysteries of nature, crushing the fetters with which for ages she had shackled the human mind, and subduing the monster to mortal controul, glows with the richest colouring of genius, and forms the first of those magnificent excursions in which Lucretius delights to indulge whenever his subject will permit.

How artfully, yet with what apparent unaffectedness and simplicity, has he wrought up that inimitable picture of Iphigenia! with what melting touches of passion, with what pomp of grief, has he decorated the afflicting scene! Appealing to our reason, through the medium of our affections, we admire, we sympathize, with the poet, the philosopher, the philanthropist: the pathetic narrative diffuses the light of illustration over the philosophical text, and the heart co-operates with the understanding in the just and inevitable conclusion.

I have dwelled more at large upon these instances of the sublime and plastic genius of Lucretius, as they appeared to stand the most prominently forward in the course of the book; constituting distinct separate pictures, and exhibiting in union the magic of poetry and the power of philosophy.

We are now introduced to an immediate discussion of the Epicurean principles, in the course of which Lucretius passes a splendid eulogium upon Ennius, the first of the Latin poets who descended upon the nature of the soul; laments the incompetency of the Roman language to the just treatment of a subject so novel and important; but, urged by his friendship for Memmius, declares his resolution to prosecute his arduous enterprize; asserts the eternal existence and imperishable nature of matter; insists that nothing could spring from, and again return to, nothing; and deduces the origin of all things from pure simple Catholic seeds, producing, by their junctions, combinations, arrangements, and changes, the innumerable diversities and phenomena of existence; proclaims that nature perpetually revolves through one unvaried circle of generation, decay, and reproduction; elucidates and justifies his theory in a dauntless strain of confidence in the strength of his powers, and with a vast variety of arguments, occasionally unanswerable, always ingenious; couched in the most clear forcible language; and enriched with the splendours of genius. In his progress he attacks with much keenness the igneous doctrine of Heraclitus, and the systems of those philosophers who referred the birth of all things to air, water, and fire; opposes and severely censures the doctrine of Anaxagoras; contends in sublime and vigorous verse for the infinite extension of the universe, above, below, around; combats the theory of central gravitation; denies the existence of antipodes; and concludes with a concise, but energetic, eulogium on philosophy or reason, by whose clear and all illuminating beams the profoundest arcana of nature are disclosed to our view.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON reading the "Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters," in your Magazine for last month, the article of "Dissection" particularly attracted my attention, from an observation therein made as to an operation made by the

the surgeons of Paris in 1474, that it was "the first probably ever made for the stone." This brought to my recollection an extract from a Welsh manuscript, which I inserted in the second volume of a work called the "Cambrian Register," and as that manuscript bears all the genuine marks of being about two centuries older than the year 1474, your giving it a place may probably excite the curiosity of your medical readers. I therefore send you the original Welsh, exactly copied, with the literal translation annexed, as follows:

"*Maen dioti.* " *Lithotomy.*

Maen calet mal hyn A hard stone, in y gwaredir lle dioter. this way shall relief kymryt fon ac dodi be given when it is ymblyc y arren ac extracted; Take a odyna dodi yddvy stick and place it in vreich omyvn yarren the bend of the pac ac plygu yvynyd tient's hams, and am y fon a rvymav then place his two taleith am y dden arms within his hams, arddvrn ac am y war and turn them updy ddodi ay dor yvy- wards round the nyd afeth nelhel dan stick, and tye a banyddvyclun ac or parth dage round his two asseu yr dywysen diot wrists and over his y maen. ac odyna y neck, and place him dodi mywn -ennein with his belly updyfyr y dyt honny a ward, with somethannoeth y myvn thing high under his ennein dvfyr yn gyn- hips, and from the taf a gvedy hynny left side of the pubes myvn ennein gyffleith. extract the stone, ac oddyna y ddodi and afterwards put myvn y wely ay dor the patient in a wavynd a sychu y we- ter bath that day, li a dodi llin ac eme- and the next mornyn hallt vrthav ay ing in a water bath gynnal yn yr ardyn- first, and after that mer hwmw yny vyper in a conjecture bath, addiagho ay adel nos- and out of that lay veith a dydgveith kyn him in his bed, with gynentbur y weith his belly upward, and heb yuvt ac heb lyn clean his wound, and ae dodi myvn -en- apply lint, with salt mein."

butter, to it; and keep him in that state until it shall be known whether he will escape. He is to be left for a night and a day, before performing the operation, without meat and without drink, and to be put into a bath."

The above-mentioned manuscript, with a few others, is lodged in the Welsh school in Gray's Inn Lane, London, under the name of "MEDDYGON-MYDDVAI," or the *Myddvai Doctors*, and, by its or-

thography, appears to have been written about the year 1300. Dr. Davies quotes this book frequently in his dictionary; and he gives some account of those doctors under the word *Myddvai*; and therein he also quotes Dav. ab Gwilym, a poet of the fourteenth century, as celebrating their skill in healing. Edward Llwyd, in his *Arch. Britann.* in the catalogue of ancient British writers, tells us that there is a copy of the said book of *Meddygon Myddvai* in the Red Book of Hergest, in Jesus College library at Oxford; and also that there was a copy on parchment borrowed by Dr. Davies, in 1634, of Mr. Mansell, of Margam, in Glamorganshire. There are several other copies of it, some imperfect, and some to which are added the works of others.

MEIRION.

May 3, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SHARP contest lately took place among the worthy members of a Book-society, near the metropolis, in the course of which some of them charged the committee with fraud and peculation; and after hostilities had been carried on in verse and prose, with great acrimony, for many months, it was agreed to refer the points in dispute to me. As the circumstances were of a very peculiar nature, and involved some principles capable of extensive application, an account of them cannot fail to interest your intelligent readers.

The society in question consisted of thirty members, each of whom subscribed a pound per annum. The books, after being circulated among the members, were sold, at the end of every year, for a third of their first cost, as appeared on taking the average of 20 years. They had produced in that time a few shillings more than 200l. the subscription of 30l. per annum going on regularly. It appeared, however, that notwithstanding this large nominal accumulation of capital, the committee had been unable in any one year to expend more than 45l. Some of the members, not of the committee, contended therefore that the vast surplus had been embezzled or wasted in tavern expenses; this the committee warmly denied, and hence arose the feud which I was requested to adjust by an examination of the accounts.

I confess that in the first instance I was impressed with a notion that the committee of this society had been guilty of the crime usually imputed to all committees

[June 1,

mittees and delegated bodies, and, in conformity to numerous precedents, had provided for themselves at the cost of their constituents. A slight consideration, however, of the nature of series led me to detect a novel principle in regard to such funds, capable of extensive application in all considerations relative to the mysterious influence of DESTINY, and in all investigations into the definite proportions of natural powers concerned in producing ORGANIC PHENOMENA.

On reducing the constitution of this society's funds to paper, I found a mathematical series generated, which NEVER COULD EXCEED 45l. per annum, while it would for ever approximate that amount by a continually decreasing fraction of the smallest coin in the realm. It was evident therefore that if the committee had expended 45l. per annum, they had performed the duty of faithful stewards; and that in successive years the society's funds would amount as under, on the principle of subscribing 30l. regularly, and selling their stock for a *third*, to be added to every new subscription:—

1st year	30£
2nd year	30 + 10 = 40
3rd year	30 + 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ = 43 $\frac{1}{3}$
4th year	30 + 14 $\frac{4}{9}$ = 44 $\frac{4}{9}$
5th year	30 + 14 $\frac{2}{27}$ = 44 $\frac{2}{27}$
6th year	30 + 14 $\frac{7}{81}$ = 44 $\frac{7}{81}$
7th year	30 + 14 $\frac{23}{243}$ = 44 $\frac{23}{243}$
8th year	30 + 14 $\frac{7}{291}$ = 44 $\frac{7}{291}$
9th year	30 + 14 $\frac{218}{2187}$ = 44 $\frac{218}{2187}$
10th year	30 + 14 $\frac{6556}{6561}$ = 44 $\frac{6556}{6561}$

And so on, constantly approaching to 45l. but never amounting precisely to that sum. In the 7th year it was within five pence of 45l., and in the 10th year within the seventh of a farthing, but it never would equal that sum. Arithmeticians will perceive that the numerator of the fraction will always be 5 short of the denominator, while the denominator itself will be an increasing power of 3. I very easily therefore adjusted the dispute among the worthy members of the society; but in so doing *I had made a discovery.*

It now became a question among the members whether they had not adopted a bad principle in their association, and whether some plan of indefinite accumulation might not be fallen upon; and to oblige them I made experiments on the principle of the books fetching a *half*, a *fourth*, and a *fifth*, of the cost.

The series for ONE HALF was as under:—

30£ original subscription.
30 + 15 = 45
30 + 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 + 26 $\frac{4}{3}$ = 56 $\frac{4}{3}$
30 + 28 $\frac{8}{3}$ = 58 $\frac{8}{3}$
30 + 29 $\frac{1}{6}$ = 59 $\frac{1}{6}$
30 + 29 $\frac{7}{32}$ = 59 $\frac{7}{32}$
30 + 29 $\frac{49}{64}$ = 59 $\frac{49}{64}$
30 + 29 $\frac{113}{128}$ = 59 $\frac{113}{128}$
30 + 29 $\frac{41}{256}$ = 59 $\frac{41}{256}$

so that if the books produced one half, the fund would approximate indefinitely to DOUBLE the original subscription, and in ten years would be within five pence of double; but it never would amount to double, because the numerator would always be 15 short of the denominator, and the latter would constantly increase in a power of 2.

The series for ONE FOURTH would be as under:—

30£ original subscription.
30 + 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 + 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ = 39 $\frac{3}{4}$
30 + 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ = 39 $\frac{7}{8}$
30 + 9 $\frac{12}{16}$ = 39 $\frac{12}{16}$

And so on, constantly approaching to 40l. and never exceeding it, the numerator being always 5 short of the denominator, and the latter a power of 4.

The series of one FIFTH would be as under:—

30£ original subscription.
30 + 6 = 36
30 + 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ = 37 $\frac{1}{3}$
30 + 7 $\frac{11}{25}$ = 37 $\frac{11}{25}$
30 + 7 $\frac{61}{125}$ = 37 $\frac{61}{125}$

And so on, approximating to £37 10s. and never exceeding it; double the numerator being 3 short of the denominator, and the latter a perpetual power of 5.

Hence it appears that BOOK SOCIETIES, having an annual subscription of 30l. and selling their books for ONE HALF, may have an income approximating to 60l.; for ONE THIRD, approximating to 45l.; for ONE FOURTH, approximating to 40l.; and for ONE FIFTH, approximating to 37l. 10s. which sums by their law of increase they can never exceed, nor indeed equal.

A little consideration in regard to the phenomena of these series, led me to infer, that probably some similar laws of uniform increase and decrease operate universally

universally in balancing Cause and Effect; and in determining the boundaries of phenomena in the constitutions of society, and in the physical world. The doctrines of definite proportions, which have been so skilfully applied by Mr. Dalton, and other eminent chemists, in registering and determining the fixed phenomena of chemistry; and by mathematicians, in regard to the proportions of the times and periods of the planetary motions, prove, that arithmetical precision extends to most, and perhaps to all, the operations of nature.

I think it likely, therefore, that certain regular series, similar to those above described, measure and determine certain augmentations in the growth of all organized bodies, during given intervals of time; and that the same laws of aggregation produce, in consequence, all the definite effects which we witness in nature! For example, if a sheep eat a quantity of grass every three months, the effect of which is expressed by a ; retaining within its system an effect equal to one-third of what it eat during the preceding three months, which may be expressed by $\frac{a}{3}$; then the terms corresponding with a series of times, will be exactly analogous in its effects to the first series considered above, in regard to the Book Society. The sheep will consequently not grow as long as it lives, it will not grow to an indefinite size, but its increase will be as *definite* as the ultimate terms of the series which expresses its law of increase. It will, in such case, be as 30 to 45, nearly; and its size will never exceed the powers of $\frac{3}{2}a$. And in like manner if a plant, in a given period, derive from the earth and atmosphere a quantity of nutriment expressed by b , and perspire a portion equal to $\frac{b}{2}$, then in a known multiple of those periods its bulk will be doubled, but it will never become larger, and its size will be as bounded as the series which expresses its powers and laws of increase.

I infer therefore generally, that all classes of organized beings, which acquire a certain bulk in periods of time generally equal, are governed in the law of their increase by **DEFINITE** powers which may be expressed by determinate series of numbers; and that having acquired or approximated to the bulk denoted by their appropriate series, they

remain stationary; and afterwards, by a converse process, decay.*

These series, like all series, may of course be expressed by Curves, the points of which may be determined by the terms of the series. A curve in this case will beautifully express the powers of organic life, because its lateral course will aptly indicate the flow of time, and its ascent the growth in bulk. Its stationary period of maturity will also harmonize with the form of the vertex, and the natural decay with the regular descent of the curve. We know too, that the fixed laws of animal life accord with the various forms of curves, and that we have all the varieties of short-lived bulk, and long-lived diminutiveness; of long growth, long maturity, and corresponding decay; and of short growth, short maturity, and rapid old age, indicated by the circle, the ellipsis, the parabola, and the hyperbola.

Nor are the phenomena of such series of combined causes confined to the explanation of effects in nature. Similar combinations of causes apply with equal precision and unerring truth to the growth, maturity, and decay of most of the arrangements and institutions of society, and to the rise, progress, and fall of nations. The caprice, the infatuation and the folly of governments and people, may often accelerate, or vary the action of the operative powers; but the general tendency, and the general law of the series, will never cease to operate, though perhaps with varied momenta, till it produce its ultimate effect.

Some such principle probably directed the inventors of Judicial Astrology. In an age of science, when occult powers inherent in matter, such as gravitation, sympathy, attraction, and repulsion, were generally believed to exist, it was extremely natural in the Eastern astronomers, to refer to the positions and aspects of the planets for the causes of all terrestrial events. The mysteries of blind DESTINY are dispelled by the consideration, that no event can happen in two different ways; and that what is called destiny, is but the developement of the way in which

* The first series, according to the doctrine of my last paper, would express the law of expansibility, and the latter the law of pressure, or gravitation—the former being the creative, or organizing power; and the latter, the destroying or absorbing power. Such is the unity of action and the harmony of cause and effect in natural operations!

an event has actually happened. Blind Destiny, the phantom of Superstition, considers an event as necessary for its own sake; but philosophical Destiny considers every event as the simple effect of the law governing a series of combined powers, the terms of which may, in certain cases, be varied by the free will of man. The occult powers ascribed to matter vanish in like manner from the mind, on considering that no effects can happen without some proximate cause; that occult powers may be proved to be the necessary mechanical effects of the action of a universal medium; and that no body can be in two places at the same time.

Let us then look for the solution of the supposed mysteries of destiny, in THE LAWS WHICH GOVERN THE VARIOUS SERIES THAT EXPRESS THE DEFINITE POWERS PRODUCTIVE OF EVENTS.

In regard to the complicated incidents of human life, we may never be able to anticipate them, because we may always be unable to express, in a mathematical formula, the proportions of the operative powers. It would however, be a pleasing, if not a useful, object of investigation, to endeavour to determine the *maxima* and *minima* of terms expressive of the various stimuli of human action, and of the various resistances opposed to them in society, so as to be able to approximate in certain cases towards high probabilities, in regard to the issues of human affairs.

The determination of the series of powers concerned in producing natural phenomena may be more slow, but it will ultimately be more certain, because nature is always simple and invariable. Many generations may however pass away, notwithstanding the industry of chemists and physiologists, before we may be able to express in definite terms, the proportions of the principles concerned in producing organic life.

In regard to the economy of States, such is the caprice and folly of princes, and such the pliancy and infatuation of nations, that it will be more easy to develope the inmost recesses of immutable nature, than to draw accurate inferences founded on data of presumed public wisdom or virtue. Yet many of the arrangements and institutions of society afford positive data, founded on experience and facts, leading to unerring results; particularly in points connected with revenue, public debts, commerce, and political economy in general; the careful determination of which might

afford useful lessons to wise and provident statesmen, whenever it is the rare happiness of nations to be in such hands.

But whatever may be the immediate or remote benefits of the doctrines established by the present train of reasoning, it will afford matter of pleasing speculation, and it may in numerous instances be useful in the investigation of natural and moral truth, to know, that certain DEFINITE causes combine in series, governed by known mathematical laws, and produce the varied successions or destinies of organic life, human fortune, and public events.

Nor do the necessary and immutable effects here ascribed to various series of natural powers, derogate in the smallest degree from any rational estimate of the Omniscience, and Omnipotence of the ETERNAL CAUSE OF CAUSES, which, in the beginning of all material creations, so wisely and so harmoniously arranged the powers combined in the various series of secondary causes; as that they, unerringly and unceasingly, produce those wonderful phenomena which constantly inspire every observer with profound reverence and devotion!

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS grieved to see in your Magazine, p. 242, an assertion that, "the doctrine of Gravitation and Attraction merits obloquy and oblivion;" and an intimation that they "cannot be rescued from it."—No philosophic, or other doctrine, can merit obloquy, and a true and important doctrine cannot merit oblivion. Whether this doctrine be true or false is the question between us.—You speak of railing. I have not seen the dissertation to which you apply that character; but in all cases railing is to be condemned; and so is hasty and contemptuous undervaluing of any thing; and especially of the serious arguments and proofs offered from experiments of wise and good men upon great questions. Newton was no scoffer, and railing will not shake his philosophy.

You speak of "pre-conceived opinions." On which side is the most danger of them? —In an hypothesis of induction slowly and gradually built on observation and facts; or on an assumptive hypothesis, which takes a principle for granted, and seeks for facts only to make them apply to the support of it?

You agree in making contact and inc-

pulse

pulse the universal objects and causes of all motion; and this solely on the principle that nothing can act where it is not; but if matter never acts, or is only actuated and impelled by mind, this principle fails you; and if all apparent action of matter on matter be without real contact (since bodies in supposed contact can always be brought nearer by a sufficient force,) the fact fails you as well as the principle.

You are anxious to banish from philosophy "all effects without intervening proximate causes;" but the system of effects must have some general cause most simple and universal, which can have no higher intervening cause, and must be immediately derived from the wisdom, and power, and will, of the Supreme. This cause, being most simple and universal, cannot be material, cannot be mechanical. All material force, if it could exist, must be variable; all mechanical force must necessarily be compound: a most simple and universal force, which is always in one and the same ratio to the distance and quantity contained in two remote bodies, and is only modified as the number, masses, and distances are varied, stands evidently at the head of secondary causes; and such force is properly denominated Gravitation.

But I see with regret a great tendency to revive the old doctrine of a *plenum*, and to assert that a *vacuum* cannot be, p. 213. But wherefore? Are they not relative terms? According to this all must be one homogeneous uniform solid; and water and air itself infinitely more dense than gold or *platina*.

But *ether*, it seems, must account for this; *effluvium* is too gross. And ether must consist of particles without *moleculæ* (or little masses); that is, particles which have neither parts nor figures; perfectly continuous, undilatable, and uncompres-
sible. This in reality would serve us for a very good description of absolutely void space, certainly of nothing material, or capable of emerging impulse.

Why it should be held a thing impossible for the omnipresent and omnipotent Deity to move all the great and separate masses of the universe, by a law correspondent to their distances squared, and their solidity cubed, I do not see. I think it, on the contrary, experimentally certain that all motion of revolving natural masses is the result of the gravitating and centrifugal, or exorbitative, force. If you will open a free and full discussion of this great question, I,

for one, shall be glad to pursue it to the best of my ability. But do not reject arguments on the *one* side, and proclaim triumph on the *other*.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE celebrated Northern reviewers, commenting lately on the frequent failures in dramatic writing, say, that they begin to think that it is a very difficult species of literature.

Great indeed are its difficulties. It is not merely that the ordeal must be endured of innumerable critics at the theatres, regular and irregular, and possessing a degree of power to which the other departments of literature are not subject; but the other species of literature are sought only by those of taste, congenial with the authors; but whom does the dramatic author address? Beings of every humour, of all tastes and of no taste, of all ranks of life, of all degradations of understanding; bringing to the seat of summary judgment their every prejudice, and misconstruing what they hear according to what may chance to be the idiom of the regions whence they arrive, and the principles, or no principles, they may possess.

Powers, great indeed, are required to allay a mixture so incongruous, and to steer athwart such difficulties to posterity. Failure in dramatic writing must therefore have been frequent in all times, and the public too readily join perhaps in lamentations, that this age is inferior, in poetry and the drama, to those which have preceded it.

A clamour has been raised in all times, in favour of the age that has passed away. Its happiest productions alone reach the age that ensues; and the hasty admission of general inferiority arises from comparing them with the least happy of the existing age. Were the dramatic writers, in any given space of forty years, numerous, whose writings were superior to Sheridan's? But the true test of literary merit is always postponed until the author is no more. It is then only that, like the ancient kings of Egypt, they are impartially tried. In the same period in which Sheridan has shone, has he alone made the era resplendent? We will speak now of one whose departure has placed her within the full jurisdiction of the tribunal of fame; and the lately published works of Mrs. Cowley are now submitted to it.

[June 1,

On an actual perusal of them, in their present collected state, heightened by the last touches of her hand, who will honestly say, that the dramatic powers of the age have been weak? Were the talents weak that created "The Belle's Stratagem?" Was the taste weak that framed "Which is the Man?" Was the humour that enriched "Who's the Dupe," weak? Are there many, in any age, in whose writings vivacity has been as incessant, and language as vigorous, as in the eleven dramas found in Mrs. Cowley's works? She seems to have been gifted with general powers. Who, reading with impartial judgment the third volume of her works, will say, that it does not add to the poetical celebrity of our times? Or who, reading the beautiful "Moral Tale in Prose," with which that volume and her works close, will fail to admit that she was equally at home in every department?

This publication, which connects her with those whose popularity advances after their departure, and, containing such a fund of amusement, increases the number of library books, will, in some degree, mark our times, as presenting the best specimen of the colloquy of the day in the higher orders of society.

And are we in our day deficient in poetry too? We are contending for the claim of the age we live in to genius. Will not Scott support this claim; he, however, fortunately, is not yet within the sway of the final tribunal of fame. But, how can the claim of any age be sustained, if Cowper cannot maintain it? Goldsmith too has been of our time.

OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent on the nature of cold appears to me in a similarity of situation with any one who should endeavour to prove silence any other than the absence of sound; or darkness, than the negation of light. The foundation of his theory seems to rest on a conception, that a fluid, by the addition of any substance, must undergo an increase of volume. He seems to imagine that the construction of fluidity is such as to preclude the possibility of its receiving any addition without undergoing the phenomena of dilatation. On this mechanical idea of the laws of matter, as I have before stated, rests your correspondent's theory. That it is erroneous, and that water has void spaces, the known law of the solubi-

lity of salts in it, without an increase of dimension, is sufficient to prove. We find a portion of water, without occupying more space, will hold, in a state of fluidity, one fourth its weight of common salt; if more be added it remains in a solid state, the liquid can hold no more in a state of solution; but are its powers as a solvent exhausted of every other substance as well as this salt? No. If I add sugar to it, it is dissolved with the greatest facility; many instances might even be adduced, were it necessary to our present purpose, in which its holding one substance in solution enables it to take a larger proportion of another than it is able, in a state of purity, to do; thus its containing the saccharine principle enables it to take up a larger portion of the earth. This principle of fluids does entirely away any mechanical ideas of their formation, and leaves the only possible explanation of their construction to other and more obscure principles. Perfectly consistent with this his conception of the construction of fluidity, he puts the following question: "Has or has not water, at 32°, dilated without having received any thing calculated to occupy space?" If it is out of my power to state that it has not, it is still less in his power to prove that it has. One of the most prominent features of matter is, its gravitating heat does not possess, that we know of, any medium that is not susceptible of its influence. Electricity, which is among the most subtle of the agents of nature, is impeded, or entirely excluded, by a certain class of bodies. Heat and magnetism only are impossible to be permanently arrested. I am aware of the opinions of many illustrious characters in the philosophical world in favour of the materiality of caloric; and could heat (or to speak more correctly, the matter of heat,) be made to pass through a medium which was an undoubted vacuum, the question would be for ever decided; but when the difficulty of supposing the expulsion of every kind of matter, which may occupy space, is considered, this proof is not easy.

In my former communication on this subject I suggested the probability that the dilatation of water was a new arrangement of the particles of which it was composed. No theory of matter seems capable of explaining all existing phenomena, but that which imagines an accumulation of atoms, held by laws of attraction, capable of being varied by difference of temperature, and the state in which the electric

electric fluid exists in them. This theory, which appears to me the only one consistent with the laws of nature, explains the powers of solubility possessed by fluids. We may imagine every atom to possess a atmosphere, into which bodies held in solution are received, and which, by virtue of its chemical powers, can only be made to admit, at certain temperatures, given portions. The proofs of the identity of electricity and chemical attraction are most ably illustrated in Nicholson's Journal for the last month (February): as I think it likely that many of your readers may not have seen the work alluded to, your goodness may permit me to insert one or two extracts, calculated to give strength to my argument. It is by Professor Berzelius, and is denominated, "An Explanatory Statement of the Notions or Principles upon which the Systematic Arrangement is founded which was adopted as the Basis of an Essay on Chemical Nomenclature." After various proofs of the relation between the state of electricity and chemical affinity, the learned writer thus expresses himself: "Though it may perhaps be too early for us to adopt any notions respecting this difficult subject, I shall here offer a conjecture upon the manner according to which the whole of the effects may take place without contradicting any of the results we possess concerning electricity. Admitting that bodies consist of particles or atoms placed near each other, in such manner as may appear from their property of combining, in proportions of their multiples, we may consider these atoms as possessing, upon the intensity of which the force of their affinity depends; in this case the chemical affinity becomes identified with electricity, or rather the electric polarity.—Many bodies require an elevation of temperature to enable them to act on each other; it appears therefore that heat possesses the property of augmenting the polarity of these bodies." The whole of the paper is illustrative of the argument, proving, from a multitude of experiments, that electricity is ever an agent in chemical action, and that itself is altered by a variation of temperature.

In a subject, I had almost said beyond the reach of the human intellect, but confessedly among the most obscure on which our reasoning powers can be employed; it is better that, instead of seeking to extend names and invent theories, we endeavour to extend our knowledge of nature; the man who adds one discovery to the stock of knowledge, makes the world

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his debtor. Let us remember that science is but an aggregation of systems; and systems, to be worthy of the attention of mankind, can be but an accumulation of facts; as the latter are extended, so must the former. It is better that science be stationary than that systems be founded on erroneous, or even doubtful, principles; the chart of human knowledge presents to our view many a blank which wisdom and industry may well be employed in filling.

The man of science and the man of business, are equally interested in the important discoveries that have marked the present, as one of the most important æras in the annals of philosophy. It is impossible to consider the developments of nature that have taken place, and not feel a conviction that some of the most important branches of human employ must reap the greatest advantages from the increased, and continually accumulating knowledge of the theories on which new success depends. But to what source are we to look for future disclosures of the mysteries of nature; from what have these wonderful illustrations of its secrets arisen; why has science made such rapidly comparative advances in the last century? Because no theory, however pleasing to the imagination, however probable or beautiful it may be, is admitted, unless it be founded on experiments; no system is admitted, unless it is raised on the basis of acknowledged truths. The ancient writers on natural philosophy have grounded most of their ideas on conjecture or analogy; and accordingly, in this department of knowledge, scarce one of their opinions has stood the test of time; conjecture is but a sorry foundation for a theory to rest on: when we see doctrines so apparently luminous as Crawford's Theory of Animal Heat, giving way to an accumulation of facts, cautious indeed must be the steps of the philosopher who expects permanence to the productions of his labour. The fact is, that the invention of the thermometer has contributed more to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, than the numberless, ingenious, but ill supported theories that have continually attracted and amused, without satisfying the world; Morveau, in the compilation of his Table of the Powers of Attraction numerically expressed, which might well be contained on half this page, has done more for science than all the host.

Greenwich, March 31. J. BENNETT.

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[June 1,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RETURN to the last part of the passage above quoted from Mr. Farey's paper, in which he says, speaking of me, "Wherever he has noticed inclined strata, he has, as appears to me, inferred fissures and depressions corresponding to the nearest valleys, without sufficient examination of the bottoms, and of the whole of both sides of such valleys, to detect his mistake."

I shall first refer to p. 532 of the second volume of my "Travels in England," in which I indicate, under Head xv. all the parts of the same travels which prove this proposition: "That the appearance of the sides of valleys and their summits leaves no doubt with respect to the origin of all the great sinuosities of our continents." I wish Mr. Farey would take notice of that head, among the summaries of the objects described in the two volumes, and follow, by the references, the numerous places in England where I have observed the phenomena of valleys, and precisely described them, and I think he would come to my opinion. But I shall confine myself here to the ridge of the Mendip-hills, in Somersetshire, which will afford examples of the whole that Mr. Farey thinks I have not sufficiently examined.

With respect to the sides of the valleys, he will find at p. 397 of the first volume, the description of the aspect of the extremity of that ridge towards the sea; in p. 436, the description of the valley of Wookey-hole and Wells, at the other extremity of the same ridge; in the second volume, p. 452, the description of a valley which divides the ridge at Cross; and at p. 496, that of the continuation of the same ridge by Glastonbury, Shepton-Mallet, and Frome. I hope that after having read these descriptions he will not think that I have been inattentive to the phenomena of the sides of valleys.

I come now to what he calls the bottom of the valleys; but I must first repeat, that though in explaining my system I had in view the whole of my observations, it had not been possible for me to publish earlier the Travels on the Continent, which are now in the press. Therefore I can only here refer to these Travels, but when they shall be published he will find there many accurate descriptions of the bottom of valleys, which, as well as their sides, give evident proofs that they have been produced by subsidence, from the following circumstances.

There are many valleys, on the bottom of which rise mounts, composed of the very same strata observed on the summits of the bordering hills. These masses could certainly not be found at that low level if they had not subsided. We can see on the abrupt sides of the valley the strata which are under those, but they are not seen in the mounts, as they have sunk lower. However, when it has happened that these masses have turned in falling, some of the under strata are seen on one side of the mount. When Mr. Farey shall read the descriptions of these phenomena, and many others, I think he must be persuaded with me, that valleys cannot have been formed in any other manner than by subsidence; for it is only after having observed these phenomena in numberless places that I have formed my opinion in that respect.

But examples of the same case are also given in my "Travels in England," especially in many parts of Cornwall and Devonshire; however, I shall only indicate one part of the latter, in which these phenomena are very striking. I wish Mr. Farey would read, in the second volume of these Travels, from p. 417 to 439, the accurate description of that country, from the vale of Honiton, which opens towards the south coast, to Watchet and Minehead, on the north coast; he would see there what confusion of different kinds of strata appears at the surface in that space, rising in hills, in which are shown the greatest signs of fractures and depressions; and these hills are so different from each other that they consist separately of various species of strata, from those of sand-stone and lime-stone to those of schisti and wackes.

But especially I wish Mr. Farey would read, from p. 422, the description of the environs of Wiveliscomb; he would find there many insulated mounts, rising among other hills of different kinds, and consisting themselves of strata of breccias, the substance of which is a coarse, red, and hard lime-stone; but it contains rounded masses of a fine-grained lime-stone, of a light grey colour, mixed with rounded masses of wacke. These strata are worked for the lime-stone pebbles, which produce an excellent lime. Both these mounts, with their faults, and the hills round them, can leave no doubt that all our strata have undergone, not only one, but many successive catastrophes, while still forming the bed of the former sea.

With respect to the part of my system,

system, that the birth of our continents was owing to a great subsidence of the part of the globe now occupied by the sea, I have given on the coast of England the same proof of the formation of that bed as of that of valleys and plains; for it has been produced by the same cause, namely, the subsidence of the strata, on the border of which have remained masses of strata inclining towards a new vacant space, which proofs I shall briefly describe.

Beginning by the coast of Somersetshire; in my description of the vast extent, both in length and breadth, of the low meadow lands which border the sea between the Quantock-hills and the Mendip-hills, I have first shown that at the birth of our continents this vast space was a bay, which by degrees has been filled up by the sediments of the tides, and of the land-waters. Now Mr. Farey may see, from p. 441 of the second volume of my Travels, what a confusion of different kinds of strata forms the side of the Quantock-hills on the side of the bay, a disorder evidently produced by the subsidence of the rest of these strata towards the low space now forming that bay.

In p. 426 of the first volume, and the following, he will find a description of the foot of the Mendip-hills, at the opposite extremity of the same bay, where are seen ridges of the strata of which consists the next hill, which are evidently fallen forward at the time of the subsidence by which the bay was produced; for these ridges present at their tops the section of their strata, which are much inclined toward the bay, and descend under the level of the meadows.

In the same volume, beginning at p. 41, Mr. Farey will also find a description of the Isle of Portland, and of the coast next to it, proving, first, that this island is a mass of strata which, at the formation of the bed of the present sea, remained near the coast, but has been much broken and dislocated by its own subsidence. I have particularly described, toward the open sea, ridges of strata fallen on the border of its new bed, strongly inclined on that side, while their sections are seen at the top of the ridges.

Again, if Mr. Farey will read in the same volume, from p. 114, the description of the Isle of Wight, he will find in the whole surface of that island the most striking proofs of the dislocation of all its strata of different kinds; and, from p. 151, he will see the same phenomenon as in the Isle of Portland, namely, masses of

the same strata seen in the cliffs of the coast, which have fallen forward in the formation of the actual bed of the sea. I confine myself to these examples; but if Mr. Farey will read my Travels all along the coast of Cornwall, there will remain no doubt in his mind that the actual bed of the sea was produced by subsidence.

In general it appears to me that he has not had the opportunity of observing the surface of the earth much beyond the neighbourhood of Derbyshire; and in that small extent he does not seem to have taken notice (at least he does not mention it) of two remarkable signs of immense catastrophes of all the strata: one consists in small hills formed of the strata called primary, (as being under those of lime-stone and sand-stone,) rising however on the surface, among hills of the secondary strata: the other in an immense quantity of fragments of the primary strata, spread over the grounds in many parts of England (as is the case over all the continent), and in particular over the surface of the countries which he has described. I therefore shall give some details of these phenomena, taken from the notes I made in my travels through those countries.

Windsor.

J. A. DE LUC.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE speak of the *frivolity* said to be characteristic of the French people, yet what can equal the frivolity displayed by the English during the past month, in regard to the questions which have long disturbed the concord of the Royal Family? Forgetting all the momentous interests they have at stake in the issue of a *FATAL WAR*, and even their grievous weight of Taxes, they have been animated by this new topic to a degree indicative of national insanity, or of the prevalence of feelings such as those of children when they receive any new toy. Another public folly, equally contemptible, but discreditable also in a moral sense, has been the puerile rage of the great and small vulgar, to greet the accidental arrival of one of those barbarian Cossacks, who, by an infatuated perversion of language and sentiment deserving of being transmitted to posterity as a feature of *the times*, are denominated in our fashionable newspapers, "*THE LIBERATORS OF EUROPE*." — Who knows but ere long we may be regaled by the presence of some of our cannibal

nibal allies from North America, and that Generals Splitlog, Norton, Scalpemall, and Roundhead, may be cheered with "Hurrahs" in our Royal Exchange as *liberators of America?* I blush for my country and for the character of the age!

CENSOR.

Liverpool, April 2, 1813

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been remarked, with equal sagacity and truth, that it is impossible for a man to talk much of himself without discovering his real character, whether he intends it or not. The *Journal of Swift*, written during the eventful period of the Earl of Oxford's administration, and addressed to the lady doomed to hapless celebrity, under the name of *Stella*, may be considered as the talk of a man whose thoughts were employed incessantly upon himself, and the concerns in which he was actively engaged. In most persons this would be disgusting, but Swift was a genius of a very high order, in relation to whom every thing appears interesting; and the part which he acted on the great stage of the world for some years, at this crisis, was so important as to stamp a peculiar value on the information which is thus imparted to us, though the general impression made by it is unfortunately by no means favourable to his memory. Some brief extracts from this diary, with a few concomitant remarks, may be useful in elucidating the character of this extraordinary man, and the conclusion will be found perfectly to accord with that which appears deducible from his other writings; but let us not forget the generous maxim, that to the faults of a great man, to whom the world must acknowledge lasting obligation in various respects, an almost unlimited indulgence is due.

For a considerable time previous to the memorable change of ministry in the autumn of 1710, Dr. Swift had been employed by the bishops and clergy of Ireland to solicit from the crown the remission of the first fruits and tenths already granted in England, and which is usually known by the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. The minister, Lord Godolphin, received the application with much coolness, and conducted himself with a very distant civility to Swift, the agent in this business, who had also been disappointed in his expectation of preferment from the Earl of Wharton, recently returned from the government of Ireland. Upon the

whole he thought himself neglected, if not contemned, by the Whigs, with whom his connections had hitherto been, and to whose patronage he looked up; not at all however expecting promotion out of his native country, where he possessed the living of Laracor, in the county of Meath, long since given him by the Earl of Berkeley. His professional merits thus over-looked, and personally slighted by this party, Swift's hopes were not only completely damped but his resentment was proportionably kindled. His reception from Lord Godolphin on his late arrival, just on the eve of that minister's resignation, was such as to enrage him beyond measure. To use his own language, he left him "almost vowed revenge;" and his chief topic of conversation at the coffee house was "the baseness and ingratitude of the Whigs." A short time after this he informs us that "he has almost finished a lampoon on Lord Godolphin, and will print it for revenge."

"Every thing (he tells us, Sept. 9,) is turning upside down. Every Whig in great office will, to a man, be infallibly put out, and we shall have such a winter as has not been seen in England." Not aware that these changes augured any good to himself, he adds, "I protest I shall return to Dublin and the canal at Laracor with more satisfaction than I ever did in my life."—Sept. 10, "Every day we expect changes, and the parliament to be dissolved—I am heartily weary of this town, and wish I had never stirred."—Sept. 20, "My Lord President Somers, the Duke of Devonshire, lord steward, and Mr. Boyle, secretary of state, are all turned out to-day—I never remember such bold steps taken by a court.—We shall have a strange winter here, between the struggles of a cunning provoked discarded party, and the triumphs of one in power, of both which I shall be an indifferent spectator, and return very peaceably to Ireland, when I have done my part in the affair I am entrusted with, whether it succeeds or not." Sept. 29, "I do not think of any thing farther than the business I am upon."—30th, "It is good to see what a lamentable confession the Whigs all make me of my ill usage, but I mind them not. I am already represented to Harley as a discontented person, that was used ill for not being Whig enough—I laugh to see myself so disengaged in these revolutions."

Though he speaks with contempt of some declining courtiers who now made advances

advances to him, he dined with Lord Halifax, Oct. 2, at Hampton Court. That nobleman giving as a toast the resurrection of the Whigs, Swift refused to drink it unless their reformation was added, telling Lord Halifax that "he was the only Whig in England he loved, or had a good opinion of."

At length, the new administration being completed, Swift was formally introduced to Mr. Harley, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, and efficient head of the ministry, who received him "with all the respect and kindness imaginable," and at a second interview, a few days afterwards, "gave him all the encouragement he could possibly wish"—told Swift, he must bring Mr. St. John, secretary of state, and him acquainted; charged him to come often; and when Swift desired permission to attend at his levee, Harley replied, that was not a place for friends to come to; and in short Swift confesses himself half inclined to believe what had previously been told him, "that Harley would do every thing to bring him over." This required no extraordinary powers of persuasion.

Mr. Harley himself undertaking to present the memorial brought from Ireland by Swift to the queen, the prayer of the Irish clergy was graciously acceded to; and though the Duke of Ormond was designated to the government of Ireland, the forms of the warrant were expedited, in order, as the minister was pleased to say, "that the queen might have the sole merit of it." This, to some persons so situated as the Duke of Ormond, might have appeared invidious; but Ormond possessed with his noble title a noble mind, untainted with political jealousy.

October 13.—Swift complains "that Lord Halifax is always teasing him to go down to his country-house, which he says 'will cost me a guinea to his servants and twelve shillings coach-hire,' and he shall be hanged first.—As for the Whigs I have done with them, and they have, I hope, done with this kingdom for our time." The parliament was now dissolved, and the new elections ran every where in favour of the Tories.

In reply to Stella, who had expressed some apprehensions that the late revolutions at court had been an hindrance in his business, he exclaims, "a hindrance! If it were not for the revolutions I could do nothing at all; and now I have all hopes possible, though one is certain of nothing.—I suppose I have said enough how I stand with the new people; ten

times better than ever I did with the old; forty times more caressed.—My lampoon is cried up to the skies." This was the satirical copy of verses before alluded to, on the late Lord Treasurer Godolphin, under the appellation of Sid Hamet, printed in Swift's Works. He was by this time admitted to the most unreserved intimacy with Harley, and became his frequent guest.—"Do they know any thing, he asks, in Ireland (Oct. 20,) of my greatness among the Tories? Every body reproaches me of it here, but I value them not."

In the same letter, speaking of the grant of the first fruits, he says, "I believe never any thing was compassed so soon, and purely done by my personal credit with Mr. Harley, who is so excessively obliging that I know not what to make of it, unless to show the rascals of the other party that they used a man unworthily who had deserved better.—When this thing is known, tell me impartially whether they give any of the merit of it to me or no, for I am sure I have so much that I will never take it upon me." Such is the proud humility of Swift, who after all does take more upon him than he is justly entitled to; for as Harley affected great zeal for the church, and paid diligent court to the clergy, the majority of whom were decidedly in his interest, it is highly probable that the grant in question would have been obtained whoever was employed as the agent.

October 22. Swift declares that Steele will lose his place of commissioner of the stamps, as he had already done that of gazetteer, unless he saves him. An intimation of this nature to Addison, the friend of Steele, was received with much coldness, for Addison well knew that the place was not to be preserved but by compliances which the high and independent spirit of Steele would disdain; and, in a letter written on this occasion by Steele to Swift, he expresses very little gratitude; and, displeased apparently at the self-importance displayed by Swift, he unceremoniously tells him "that ministers laugh at him when they say such things are done out of regard to his intercession." This sarcasm Swift never forgave, and from this time the two friends became avowed enemies.

Swift also assumes the merit of meditating with Mr. Harley, in favour of others of the *Whig Literati*, who, he supposes, were continued in office by the force of his influence. But Harley was a generous patron of literature, and by

no means disposed to harshness on such occasions; and when Halifax particularly recommended Congreve to his protection, he with classical elegance replied: “Non obtusa adeò gestamus pectora Pœni, Nec tam aversus equos Tyriæ Sol jungit ab urbe.”

At the meeting of parliament, Swift talks in language rather desponding, and fears that Mr. Harley may not be able to surmount the difficulties he has to contend with. “I should be terribly vexed, (says he, October 28) to see things come round again; it will ruin the church and clergy for ever.” But if he had been received as favourably by Lord Godolphin, as subsequently by Mr. Harley, the church and clergy would have been perfectly safe; doubtless, in the estimate of Swift, under the Whig administration.

Swift now frequently appeared at the court levees; but though he is eager to relate all the civilities and compliments he received from the great, affecting at the same time to despise them, he does not mention any of the circumstances attending his presentation to the queen; nor does it appear throughout the whole of this journal, that her majesty honoured him with her notice on any occasion, except on the thanksgiving day, November 7, this year; when, as he rather exultingly relates, she made him a curtsey in passing, and asked, in a sort of familiar way, “how does M. D?” by which letters, Swift whimsically chose to designate his admired and accomplished Stella. Swift was the reputed, and no doubt the real author of the famous “Tale of a Tub,” the levity, not to say profaneness of which, offended the piety of the queen; and upon this, and other accounts, she entertained an unconquerable dislike and prejudice against him. Of this he was perhaps even now sensible, for it is evident, that notwithstanding the high degree of favour in which he apparently stood with the minister, his expectations were far from elevated. November 8, he says, “Mr. Harley speaks all the kind things to me in the world, and I believe would serve me if I were to stay here; but I reckon, in time, the Duke of Ormond may give me some addition to Laracor.” In the same letter he positively denies, that in coming to England at this crisis, his intention was to leave the Whigs, as they professed to think. But, he adds, “Who the devil cares what they think? Am I under obligations to any of them all? Rot them for ungrateful dogs! I will make

them repent their usage before I leave this place.” Conscious of his great powers, he contemplated some mighty effort by which the measures and persons of the late ministers were to be exposed to the popular odium. He was eager, not merely to lay them prostrate upon the ground, but to trample them under his feet. Such was the rancour of his mind, though he never received or pretended any greater injury than coldness and neglect.

In the ensuing letter, dated Nov. 11, he speaks of his dining with Mr. Secretary St. John, “who used him” (as he says) “with all the kindness in the world.” In truth, St. John flattered him grossly—told Prior, who was one of the company, “that the best thing he ever read was not his, but Swift’s verses on Vanbrugh, &c.” “Prior, (adds Swift) was damped, until I stuffed him with two or three compliments.” Among other things Mr. St. John mentioned, “that Harley complained he could keep nothing from Swift, he had the way so much of getting into him.” This incense was the more grateful, as Harley was known to be the most reserved of politicians. Swift, however, was not the dupe of this flattery; but that such men as Harley and St. John thought it worth while to flatter, was a sufficient cause of elation. “It is hard to see” (says he) “these great men use me like one who was their betters, and the puppies with you in Ireland hardly regarding me.” At this very moment, indeed, a sensible mortification awaited him; but the relation might occupy too disproportionate a space, and it is necessary to circumscribe the present communication within reasonable limits.

For the Monthly Magazine.
MORNING’S WALK from LONDON to KEW,
continued.

I SOON turned the corner of a street which took me out of sight of the space on which once stood the gay Ranelagh; but it will be long, ere I can remove from my heart the poignant sensations to which its total destruction gave rise.

Before me appeared the shops so famed for *Chelsea buns*, which, for above thirty years, I have never passed without filling my pockets. Here are preserved mementos of domestic events, in the first half of the past century. The bottle-conjuror is exhibited in a toy of his own age; portraits are also displayed of Duke William

William and other noted personages; a model of a British soldier, in the stiff costume of the same age; and some grotto-works, serve to indicate the taste of a former owner, and were perhaps intended to rival the neighbouring exhibition at Don Saltero's. These buns have afforded a competency, and even wealth, to four generations of the same family; and it is singular, that their delicate flavour, lightness and richness, have never been successfully imitated. The present proprietor told me, with exultation, that George the second had often been a customer of the shop; that his present Majesty, when Prince George and often during his reign, had stopped and purchased his buns; and that the Queen, and all the Princes and Princesses, had been among his occasional customers.

A little further onward is a vulgar sign of *Nell Gwyn*, to whose female sensibility, and influence on royalty, is ascribed the foundation of the adjoining hospital for invalid soldiers. If the mistresses of Princes were always to make a similar use of their ascendancy, and teach their royal lovers to respect the duties of humanity, and build hospitals for the victims of their idiotic ambition, the world would rejoice even in such an escape from royal follies. The excellent hearts of women might afford such an expectation; but, unhappily, this depraved part of the sex, generally lose all their feminine sensibilities, at the same time that they part with their character and modesty. Contemned, despised, or neglected by the world, women of this stamp become haters of their species, and too commonly make use of their power, to avenge on society the personal affronts put on themselves!

The approach to the hospital was indicated by the appearance of numbers of mutilated men, the victims of recent wars, whose cause and objects are doubtless known to ministers, though they surpass the understanding of ordinary men! But I will not detain the reader with enquiries after *rational* causes for public events, which it might be as difficult to find as the square of the circle, or the philosopher's stone. It afflicted me, however, to see young men of two or three and twenty, some without arms, others without legs! and I found, on enquiry, that many living objects of this description, were all that remained of thousands of their comrades who had been killed in battle, or had died of fatigue, or camp diseases! The que-

rulous *why*, and *for what*, still crossed my imagination; but I again referred such busy doubts to *ministers*! I *may* be wrong; they *cannot* be wrong! No! they *must* be *right*, or such things would not be. I confess, however, that it *deeply afflicts* me that such things *are*; yet how is the play of human passions to be avoided; how are the mischiefs of living errors to be corrected? **DOUBT!**—*always doubt*, when some mischief, which you cannot repair, must be the consequence of any decision; and when that decision may, *perchance*, be founded in mistake!—But how is this to be made a practical rule of conduct sufficient to counteract the benefits of extended patronage enjoyed by corrupt ministers; the puerile love of glory, cherished by weak princes; or the demoniac passions and irrational prejudices artfully excited in an infatuated people?

I enquired for veterans—for *Fontenoy* men—*Culloden* men—*Minden* men—*Quebec* men—and to some of the two last I was introduced; but blind, deaf, maimed, and hoary! What a sickening picture of human nature, whether we consider the causes, objects, or consequences! Among these hoary and crippled heroes, I was introduced to one who is now in his one hundred and first year! His name is *Ardensair*, and he is a native of *Dorsetshire*. He entered into the *Marines* about the year 1744; was in *Anson's* action, in 1747; and in *Hawke's*, in 1759. The veteran sees, talks, hears, and remembers well; and it is remarkable, that he performs the daily drudgery of sweeping the gravel-walks, and wheeling water in a barrow! One wonders at the ability to perform such labour, if a centenarian; that such a one should be suffered to be the sweeper of the hospital; and still more, that his age has not recommended him to the special bounty of the officers. It might be expected, that the successive *fathers* of these invalids would, at all times, be exempted from ordinary duties, and receive some additional means of cheering their privileged extension of life, so long beyond the ordinary duration.

On the north-east border of this hospital, I was shewn a new erection, nearly of the same size, devoted to the education of the children of soldiers. It is, I am told, a very interesting establishment—but how inadequate are all such institutions, to repay the obligations of any country to its invalided soldiers, at times when ambition, passion, or false glory,

[June 1,

may prodigiously increase their numbers, and tend on light grounds to cover the earth with disabled and mangled victims !

As each of the veterans in such hospitals is but the survivor of a thousand,—of whom nine hundred and ninety-nine have fallen premature victims to climate, disease, the sword, and the various cruel accidents of war ; the authors of such mischiefs ought never to imagine, that they gloss over their follies, or atone for their crimes, by lodging, feeding, and clothing the thousandth man, when he is no longer able to serve their purposes ! The only way for the rulers of nations to secure the well-regulated affections of their contemporaries, and the just commendation of rational historians, is to subdue their pride and moderate their ambition—to prefer the silent blessings of peace, to the mischievous pomps of war—and to exhibit the happy results in thinly peopled gaols, and half occupied military hospitals ! Rulers are, however, not wholly to be blamed—historians—sycophant and time-serving HISTORIANS, have contributed to emblazon *heroic* *villany*, and to confound in the historic page all vice and virtue.

Nothing but the lesson derived from great sufferings, seems likely to remove the error and correct such evils ! The best security of peace among nations, during the past history of the world, has been the danger, that the chances of war might bring home its scourges to the fire-sides of each of the belligerents. Hence, the fears of nations have taught them their duty of doing to each other as they would be done unto. It is, however, a new epoch in the history of society, that the passions of one great people are unchecked by this salutary fear; and public morality, in consequence, stands in need of some new stimulus; or the world seems destined to witness interminable slaughters. What a TEST does this new situation afford, however, to the powers of CHRISTIANITY ? But hitherto, alas, THEY HAVE TOTALLY FAILED !

Chelsea Hospital was also interesting to me, as the residence of the historian of music, Dr. Burney. A man of genius is, in my estimation, worth a thousand heroes, or ambitious politicians. This excellent man is organist of the royal chapel, and has some commodious apartments in the north-west angle of the building; but being a nonegerarian, he has outlived his powers of enjoyment.

Physiologically speaking, his medullary system has survived his muscular system; that is to say, his sensations and powers of thinking are as good as they ever were; but he has lost the faculty of locomotion. I learnt, with regret, that he passes his life between his bed and his sofa, from one to the other of which he is carried by his family. I enquired about his daughter the authoress of *Cecilia*, and learnt, that she is now in England, and well enough to afford the hope that she may once more gratify the world with some production of her pen. It is now thirty-five years since the appearance of her *Evelina*.

On the left I saw the elegant mansion built by Colonel —, on a beautiful site next the river, the appropriation of which, in this way, will long be regretted by the public. And, in a small street adjoining, I was shewn a less conspicuous house, into which the patriot WARDLE proposed to retire, when he found, that intrepid public virtue exposes a man in bad times, alike to the deadly enmity of corrupt power, and to the malignant envy of his co-patriots; and after he had ascertained by experience, that his country has as much to dread from the hollowness and puny passions of affected patriots, as from the insatiable cormorants that unceasingly prey upon her vitals !

I passed twenty minutes in the once famous Botanical Garden, being time sufficient to ascertain that it is falling rapidly into decay. It serves at present, little other purpose than as an excuse for an annual turtle-feast to the Apothecaries Company. The rarest plants are no longer to be found in it. Indeed, it is not unlikely, but ere long the ground will be let for building upon.

In Cheyne Walk, facing the Thames, I sought for the Museum and Coffee-house of Don Saltero, renowned in the swimming exploits of Franklin, and in the lascivious annals of Cleland. Here stands the same house, and it is still a place of entertainment; but about ten years ago, the lease expired, when the rarities, presented by so many collectors, to the spirited Barber Salter, (nicknamed, Don Saltero) were sold by public auction.

In the same row, I went over a paper-hanging manufactory, once the residence of the erudite Sir Thomas More, and the house in which he long entertained Erasmus and Holbein. Mr. Faulkner, the historian of Chelsea, asserts, how-

ever,

ever, and supports his opinion by authorities, that the house of Sir Thomas was beyond the bridge.

The tomb of Sir Hans Sloane caught my eye as I passed the corner of the church-yard, but not in so good a condition as the improved value of his estates might warrant one to expect. It is surmounted by the mystic symbols of the egg and *serpent*, in a good style of sculpture. Part of the church is precisely what it was when the Chancellor More formed a regular part of its congregation.

Beaufort, or Lindsey-house, at the foot of the bridge, once the residence of the Moravian brethren, is now divided into five or six handsome dwellings; in the first of which still lives, amidst the rarest curiosities, Mr. JENNINGS, long celebrated as a man of fashion and virtù. He will soon be a nonegenarian, and, like the illustrious Burney, his locomotive powers fail him before his sensitive. His conversation is lively, and abounds in curious anecdotes of the illustrious dead. In his dress, he preserves the costume of the age of George the second; and he constantly sits in the manner of the Romans, with his feet raised and covered with a mantle. His collection of shells is the finest in Europe, and worth at least five thousand pounds. His pictures and sculptures are by the first masters. Nor is it the least merit of this worthy man, that he maintains the ancient feelings of our English gentry, and is a zealous friend of public liberty, and of the good old principles of the British Constitution. What a despicable compound is a country-gentleman and a place-hunter; or an Englishman of fortune, and the sycophant of any vicious court!

In crossing the bridge to Battersea, I was called upon to pay toll, and was informed, that the bridge is *private* property.—A bridge across a great river, in a *civilized* country, *private* property! Is not this monstrous, in a country too, in which seventy millions per annum are collected in taxes, and which has accumulated a debt of nine hundred millions within a century? And if our bridges still remain *private* property, I ask emphatically, FOR WHAT PUBLIC BENEFIT has so much money been expended? Have bridges, or hospitals, or schools, or houses for the poor, been built with the money?—It seems not! Have roads been made—canals cut—rivers widened—harbours improved?—No, these are *private* and

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interested speculations! What then has been done with it?

This bridge cost twenty thousand pounds; one million of the nine hundred, therefore, would have built fifty such!—Yet it is said, that the war in the Peninsula *only* costs the country three millions per month; or as much as would build one hundred and fifty fine bridges over the principal rivers of the empire! Another three millions would build one hundred and fifty great public hospitals for the incurable poor! A third such sum would make fifty thousand miles of good roads! And a fourth, would construct three thousand miles of canal, or ten or twelve such as the Grand Junction canal! That is to say, all these *substantial* benefits might be produced to the country by a few weeks' cost of the war in the Peninsula; a war of such doubtful benefit, either to England or Spain! Nor do I say this to aggravate or accuse any one.—I speak truths—I speak what my countrymen would strongly feel in regard to any other country—or in regard to their own country, in any other age; and I most solemnly, and most emphatically ask them, whether they think the worth of one bridge—one hospital—or one mile of road or canal can, by any probability or possibility, be acquired to the British empire, from the bloody and costly contest in the Peninsula? If the position has any weight, I conjure them to think seriously of peace; and to seek it by humble and earnest petitions to the throne, and to both houses of parliament!

About half a mile below this bridge, and within view of it, and opposite the late scite of Ranelagh, stands a noted tea-drinking house, called *the Red House*, and about fifty yards on this western side of it is the place at which Cæsar crossed the Thames. The reader who has read Stukeley's reasons for fixing on Chertsey as the place of this celebrated passage, may startle at the positive affirmation here made. Stukeley says that the name of Chertsey is all Cæsar; so also is Chelsea, by analogies equally natural. London, or Lyn-dyn, was then the chief town in South Britain, and would, as matter of course, be the place towards which the Britons would retreat and the Romans advance. Landing, too, near Deal they would cross the river at the ford nearest their place of landing, and would not be likely to march to Chertsey if they could cross at Chelsea. The marshes

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marshes of the Thames too, to which the Britons retreated, would correspond better with the marshes of Lambeth and Battersea than with the low lands near Chertsey, where the river is inconsiderable, and where there is no tide to confer strength and military character on the marshes. This ford, from the Red House to the Bank, near the scite of Ranelagh, still remains. I have surveyed it more than once. At ordinary low water a shoal of gravel, broad enough for ten men to walk abreast, not three feet deep, extends across the river, except on the Surrey side, where it has been deepened by raising ballast, within the recollection of living watermen. Indeed the causeway from the south bank may yet be traced at low water; so that this was doubtless a ford to the peaceful Britons, across which the British army retreated before the Romans, and across which they were doubtless followed by Cæsar and the Roman legions. The event was pregnant with such consequences to the fortunes of these islands, that the spot deserves the record of a monument, which ought to be preserved from age to age, as long as the veneration due to antiquity is cherished among us. Who could then have contemplated that the Romans were introducing arts into Britain, which, in eighteen hundred and forty years, or after the lapse of nearly sixty generations, would qualify Britain to become mistress of Imperial Rome? And that one country would then be so exalted, and the other so debased, that the event would excite little attention, and be deemed but of secondary importance? Possibly after another sixty generations, the posterity of the savage tribes near Sierra Leone, or New Holland, may arbitrate the fate of London, or Britain, as an affair of equal indifference!

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

If you will recommend to those of your readers who are troubled with flatulence and indigestion, (the attendants on gout) to take thirty, forty, or fifty drops of the volatile tincture of gum guaiacum, in a teacup-full of warm barley-water, at bed-time, they will find themselves much relieved. Many, thus afflicted, have recourse to diluted spirits, which, although they may give temporary relief, tend much to increase the uneasy symptoms. If the medicine should produce too lax a state of the bowels, the

dose may be lessened, or it may be omitted two or three days, and a little weak ginger tea, or simple pepper-mint-water, taken in its place. If costiveness should prevail, five or six grains of rhubarb, with a little magnesia, may now and then be taken in the morning.

ARTHriticus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is much to be regretted that your correspondent, Mr. R. P. Cullam, of Henley, in your Magazine for January last, has not been more minute in the account there given of his parsnip wine. He appears to be a person of observation, and it is hoped will continue to make known, through the medium of your extensively circulating publication, the results of any experiments so generally beneficial.

At the present high price of bread, and also of foreign wines, any plan for improving the manufacture of the one, or for the formation of the other, from substances hitherto unknown, cannot fail to be highly acceptable.

Does Mr. Cullam mean to state, that the parsnip possesses a sufficient quantity of saccharine matter within itself, to render it capable of undergoing the various fermentation, so as to produce "wine of a rich and excellent quality?" Or does he make any addition of foreign sugar for that purpose?

If he means the former, then the discovery, as far as I have ever heard, is new, and of real national importance; but if the latter, then the "rich excellent wine" is the product of the sugar, and the parsnip is merely a flavouring article; and as our palates vary so much, that which Mr. Cullam thinks "excellent wine, and which bids fair to exceed most English made wines," another person may think undeserving so great an encomium.

I have tried parsnips and carrots, with a variety of other substances, both in the making wines, and also in brewing common beverage, but have never been able to procure any thing useful from either, without the aid of foreign sugar, or something containing the saccharine principle, in a much greater degree than carrots or parsnips. In certain instances, honey, treacle, manna, and potatoe-starch, have been used with success. If any of your readers be inclined to try the receipt here given, they may procure a pleasant nutritious beverage at a little expense;

expense; and if you think it worth your trouble to insert them in your periodical work, I will, from time to time, at my leisure, hand you the results of such experiments as come under my notice.

Carrot-Ale.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Water, 12 gallons	-	0	0 0
Carrots 24lb.	-	0	1 0
Treacle 4lb.	-	0	2 0
Bran 2lb.	-	0	0 1
Buckbean (dried) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	-	0	0 2
Yeast $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	-	0	0 1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		0	3 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cut the carrots into thin slices, boil them in the water for an hour, (making up the waste in boiling, by addition of a little water.) Strain it—mash up the bran with the carrot-water—stir it well to prevent its clotting—add the treacle—let it stand for half an hour—strain and boil the strained liquor for a quarter of an hour with the buckbean—finally strain it and set aside to cool—when of a sufficient temperature, add the yeast, and tun as you would malt beer.

D.

Gloucester,
March 31, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just read, with interest, a small volume lately published, entitled, "Particulars of the Life of a Dissenting Minister." In the chapter denominated, "The rescue of young candidates for the ministry from the effects of intolerance," is given a brief account of the case of the young man, in whose behalf the writer first interested himself. Indeed, as related in the "Particulars," the treatment which he experienced appears sufficiently hard to excite the disapprobation of every liberal and generous mind; but stronger feelings, doubtless, will be roused, when I shall have detailed those aggravating circumstances, with which it was really attended.

After having spent more than two years at the school—they call it a grammar-school—which is considered as constituting the grand entrance to the seminary, with repeated promises of admission, unaccompanied with any condition, but that of "an irreproachable life," the candidate in question, during an interview with the tutor, was told, that the religious sentiments which he had lately avowed, rendered him inadmissible, as the patrons of the institution

had come to a resolution to reject, in future, all Socinians. This was to him, at the time, a very severe and unexpected blow, as it immediately struck at the foundation of his dearest hopes in life, and as he had always understood that the supporters of the academy, which was now to exclude from its pale all who, with daring steps, had passed the limits of *Arianism*, were neither from profession, nor from principle, very friendly to an invidious and oppressive code of Test Laws. When he had recovered a little, he ventured to ask the learned professor, whether there were, in the kingdom, any places of education for the ministry among protestant dissenters, that admitted, as students, those who were called Socinians. Upon his replying in the affirmative, he was also asked, if the candidate, whose doom he had just announced, should apply to any of them for admission, whether he would have any objection to sign his recommendation. He replied, "that he could have none whatever." At the close of the interview, "Gamaliel," concluding, naturally enough for him, as all who know him can testify, that Socinianism is a house built by the devil on the sand, and cannot stand the wind and rain of persecution, said, "As you have not been long attached to them, perhaps you may yet be led to change your present opinions."

In a short time, the substance of what had passed between the orthodox tutor and the heretical pupil transpired, and procured the latter the interposition of some friends, who were likely not to rest till they ascertained, whether his exclusion were owing to an unauthorised assumption of power on the part of one or two intriguing individuals, or to a resolution to that effect, really passed by the patrons of the institution. This circumstance soon came to the knowledge of the tutor, and occasioned him a little uneasiness, as well it might. He had plainly and positively declared, that the p— board had decreed the rejection of Socinians. From this there was no receding. But the fact happened to be, that the p— board had not issued any such partial and arbitrary decree; therefore it is evident, that the reverend gentleman had either the credit of originally inventing, and saying, "the thing that was not," or the humbler honour of disposing of it at second-hand. The p— board, it could be easily foreseen, would not thank any one for having

having endeavoured to fix on them the stigma of intolerance; and would, in all probability, manifest in some way or other their displeasure at the attempt. "Gamaliel" began to tremble for himself, or for some one above. He was completely put to his trumps, and out they came. "IN VITIUM dicit culpæ fuga." The charge of Socinianism was immediately abandoned as unsafe ground, and that of infidelity was taken up as a more secure position. The rejected candidate was an infidel, that he was—

Four, Hal, I told thee, four—

and was ineligible, because he had maintained the co-eternity of the creation with the Creator. The fortunate circumstance which enabled "the delectable tutor" to intrench himself within this stronger hold, was simply this. The denounced Socinian had, to silence a "bigoted" and dogmatical, though an ingenious antagonist, pressed on him the difficulties of the commonly received hypothesis, and advocated the same side of the question which Dr. Priestley takes in his *Institutes*.

Is there an honest and honourable mind that does not feel indignation at so base a proceeding as this? It was not sufficient to have kept no faith with the young man as a heretic—to have violated towards him often repeated and solemnly pledged promises—to have cast, merely on account of his religious opinions, a cloud over all his prospects of respectability and usefulness—to have interposed in his way the almost insurmountable obstacles necessarily occasioned by an attempt to procure an education for the ministry in a remote part of the kingdom; no, this was not enough; with the refined cruelty of an actor in the last tragedy of the Inquisition, he was also dressed up in the garb of something little short of atheism, a victim to parental scorn and public hatred.

He can, I am sure, feel no regret at having not been brought up at the feet of "Gamaliel." He has been known to declare, and I dare say will continue to declare, to the latest day of his life, that his rejection was one of the most fortunate circumstances which could have possibly happened to him. He can have nothing to lament at his having not been educated at an institution, where the students on the great day of triennial visitation, exhibit specimens of their skill in the art of mapping, and in which

it has been found necessary, at no very distant period, in order to summon one of the tutors from his "farm or his merchandise," to the discharge of the neglected duties of his office, to send him a letter, signed, your "Deserted Pupils." By an early insertion of this communication, you will give another proof of the claims, on account of its independence and liberality, which your publication possesses to the distinguished public patronage which it receives.

A REJECTED CANDIDATE.

March 29, 1813.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

THE NUMEROUS FRIENDS of PEACE throughout the empire ought not to be discouraged in their laudable career of petitioning, either by the omission to print their petitions in the *London Gazette*, or by the equivocal and compromising language of Lord Holland and Mr. Whitbread, when they lately presented some Petitions to both Houses. If the right of petitioning is of any use to British subjects, it is surely of more than ordinary importance when they are called on to exercise it against the continuance of a war so indefinite in its cause and objects, and so destructive and pernicious in its progress, as the present. Will the enemies of Peace and of the right of Petitioning assert that no benefit to the country resulted from the general petitions which led to the pacifications of 1783 and of 1802? I hope ere long, therefore, to hear of petitions being prepared in every county and large town in the empire, as the true means of accelerating the return of peace.

At such a crisis I cannot but lament that Mr. Whitbread should have created a false reliance in the country by announcing a motion in the House of Commons, which he did not bring forward ere thousands had been slaughtered by the commencement of the campaign. He stood in the way of some other member, and created hopes in the public, which his indecision disappointed. The system of deferring to the discretion of ministers is new in the career of patriotism, and is what I should not have expected of Lord Holland and Mr. Whitbread. Did Mr. Fox, Col. Barré, Mr. Burke, and their band of illustrious colleagues, defer to Lord North in their opposition to the execrable American war?

Did not Mr. Fox set a better example to Lord Holland in his discussions on a pending Russian war? Did not Francis, Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Grafton,

the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Fox, and some of his *degenerated* friends, acquire immortal glory by their manly opposition to Pitt's revolutionary war?

The independent members of the British senate ought to bear in mind that a War, preying on the vitals of this country, and destroying the whole civilized world, has now lasted *ten years*, i.e. two years longer than Queen Anne's war—two years longer than the war of 1759—three years longer than the war of 1756—three years longer than the American war—and two years longer than the late revolutionary war—and for what?

Bristol, March 20. A CHRISTIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is impossible to survey the princely work of Justinian without the highest admiration, nor without an earnest wish that a sovereign may one day arise in our own country who may infuse light and order into the chaos of our juridical system, and digest that confused mass into limit and shape. In avowing such a wish, I am not afraid of the charge of innovation, which may equally be levelled at every great act of legislation which has contributed to the improvement of national laws; nor is it prompted by any disposition to censure existing establishments, or arraign the acknowledged wisdom of antiquity. The evil is inherent in all institutions, and necessarily springs out of that perpetual variation which takes place in every country where a cultivated state of society has been long established. The institutions of one age become unsuitable to another; and a country which should obstinately adhere to the system first established in it, without bending in the least to the occasional change of its state and circumstances, must either stop short in the progress of civilization, or arrive at that pitch where reformation would force itself upon it with a violence proportioned to its tardy execution.

That the laws of our country, however excellent in themselves, and however admirably administered, are in a state which strongly calls for that regulation which Justinian applied to the Roman laws, will hardly be doubted by any man of the slightest experience in affairs. And indeed, a very succinct view of its constituent parts, its origin and composition, is sufficient to convince us that it could not be otherwise. The law, as it now stands, is the accumula-

tion of about nine hundred years, computing only from the time of Alfred, though there is no doubt that the laws, promulgated by him, were merely a compilation of those already in being, and consisting of the West Saxon, Mercian, and Danish laws. The attachment of the nation was so deeply rooted to these constitutions, established by Alfred and Edward the Confessor, that all the expedients of the conqueror to suppress them entirely, and plant the Norman in their stead, were insufficient for that purpose; and the feudal laws were therefore grafted upon, or rather jumbled with the former, with which they never could be made to amalgamate, so different were the spirit and principles of the two systems. Add to these, that the whole power of the clergy was strained to introduce, by all the force of their influence and art, the observance of the civil and canon laws; and, though the jealousy of the legislative assemblies guarded as much as possible against its encroachment, yet it was publicly studied in the universities, patronized by several of the kings; and it is often cited with authority, by the earliest writers, who are now the oracles of our common law, Glanvil, Bracton, Briton, and the author of Fleta; of whom Bracton was a professor, Briton a doctor of civil law, and Glanvil, as appears from his imitations of Justinian, well versed in that science; and several ecclesiastics, famous for their skill therein, were advanced to be judges in the reign of Henry the Second; and the whole doctrine of uses, which the cunning of the church succeeded in establishing, so extensive and important in its effects, was borrowed from its Code. We must therefore reckon this as a third source which has contributed to the composition of our jurisprudence, not less heterogeneous to the two former, than they were to each other. We must also remember, that our ecclesiastical judicature, including all testamentary dispositions of property, and that of our maritime and admiralty courts, is conducted entirely according to the rules of the civil law, which is, in a vast many points, in direct opposition to the common law of the land. Neither must we omit to notice that strange anomaly in the English system, called Equity, which first grew out of the avowed insufficiency of the common law to do justice, and which has now usurped a most extended dominion, governed by different, and often

often confessedly opposing principles to those which regulate the common law courts.

These, together with the enactments occasionally introduced by statute, are the ingredients of the laws of England: and we need go no farther than this view of them to perceive that a mass, compounded of such jarring elements, must be grievously wanting in the qualities of unity, simplicity, and clearness. But besides the confusion arising from such a collision, some of those sources of law carry along with them faults of their own, which would alone render any system built upon them very defective, as applied to modern times. This is most striking in what remains of the feudal law; the characteristic properties of which, it is well known, are such that every country in which it was established has been constantly struggling to throw off its shackles, in proportion to its advancement in refinement, opulence and commerce, which last could not possibly flourish while that system retained its vigour. It has long become, in great measure, obsolete, as to any real operation or controul on our actions; and the actual practice of its most obnoxious regulations has sunk into a disuse, indispensably necessary to the present condition of the country. But its spirit and influence still very much pervade, and indeed govern, except as far as partial alterations have been made by statute, the real property of the kingdom. The law upon that subject is thereby loaded with innumerable and most vexatious and troublesome subtleties and refinements, which are as wholly unconnected with any shadow of reason, or common sense, as with any known usage of the present day, but which may be traced to some long antiquated and exploded custom, or regulation, annexed to feudal tenures. It is unnecessary to say more of this, because it would be impossible to explain its full extent to an unprofessional understanding; but every man conversant in property, feels its effect, for such is the intricacy of titles to real property, that few men possessed of real estates, can form any idea of the grounds upon which the law assures this tenure; and no prudent man thinks of venturing to buy, sell, or bequeath real property without consulting some of those who profess this abstract knowledge. And after all that can be done, we every day see examples of titles disturbed, dispositions frustrated, and possessions changed

upon grounds which the parties affected could neither contemplate nor comprehend;—not to mention the evil, endless litigations and disputes, to which these useless subtleties often give occasion. This must necessarily be the case in a system which retains the shadow of an antiquated policy, after the substance has been long banished from it. Other weighty causes of confusion and obscurity are also to be found in the manner in which the laws, thus constituted, are promulgated, and the repositories from which they are drawn. These are either the decisions of the courts, or the provisions of acts of parliaments. The former have been collected from time to time, by reporters, sometimes, though rarely, under any regular sanction or appointment: and, if we consider the various characters of the judges, whose decisions are recorded, in talents, learning, and disposition; the fluctuations in views and opinions prevalent in different ages; the inaccuracy of some reporters, and the obscurity of others; it might naturally be expected, as the fact really is, that there are few points which can arise, on which it is not easy to find precedents and authorities for either side; and the contradictions are often so equally balanced, that it is impossible to foresee which scale will preponderate within the judges who are to decide, and who must themselves be often divided, as to the relative weight of the conflicting judgments and opinions of their predecessors.

The statute law of the realm, though perhaps less replete with contradiction and obscurity than the other, yet affords abundant space for the beneficial effects to be derived from a general revision of the whole law. Many provisions of the older acts of parliament were accommodated only to particular states and occasions, and repugnant to present circumstances; many are rendered obsolete by the change of society, and capable of being revived only as snares or stumbling blocks, and to be made the instruments of extortion or malignity. Many acts have been framed by those, who looking only to the immediate object, had neither leisure nor opportunity to examine their bearings and effect upon the law in general; or to see how they might clash with other provisions. Many hasty enactments have been made for temporary causes, without duly considering their future operation. If we take into this account the carelessness with which they have often been drawn

up, and the blunders, oversights, and omissions often caused by a slovenly and negligent composition, we shall remain persuaded that much greater perfection might be attained, than our statute book can at present lay claim to.

The evils which I have hitherto noticed, the want of uniformity, perspicuity and precision, arising from the combination of those ill-assorted ingredients, of which the law is made up, is also greatly enhanced by the enormous bulk and number of volumes through which it is diffused; a multitude so great, as to realize the complaint made by Livy, of the Roman law, "*immensus aliarum super alias ecclavatorum legum cumulus;*" and is really what Aedesius represents the laws before Justinian to have been, "*αχθος τελλαν καρπον,*" a load for many camels. The bulky and voluminous compilations, known by the name of Abridgments, and which are little more than indexes to the various law-books necessary to legal information, convey such an idea of the vastness of the labour necessary to attain that knowledge, as may suffice to startle the most determined student. One of these, in folio volumes, employed the indefatigable Viner forty-two years, and since his death, several volumes have been added by way of supplement.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

If you think the following observations on coffee may be of any utility, I request your insertion of them in your extensively circulating Miscellany. They have been suggested by the perusal of a late elaborate Essay on the Qualities of Coffee, and the Art of Making it, by Benjamin Count of Rumford, F.R.S. Near the commencement of his Essay, the count says,—"There is no culinary process that is liable to so much uncertainty in its results, as the making of coffee; and there is certainly none in which any small variation in the mode of operation produces more sensible effects." Now I should say, there is no culinary process so little liable to uncertainty in its results, and none in which any small variation in the mode of operation produces so little effect.

More than thirty years ago, I was taught to make coffee in the following manner; and I have never known it to fail, or to vary in any one instance, allowance made for the quality of the berry, and the care in roasting and grinding.

Take of ground coffee one ounce, to

one pound or a pint of water; this proportion agrees pretty nearly with that prescribed by the count: put the coffee into a coffee-pot, the shape cylindrical, and the spout placed near the top; pour the water upon it boiling; place the pot over a slow fire, or a lamp; there will appear upon the surface, almost immediately, innumerable small bubbles; in a few seconds these will form themselves into one hemispherical bubble, extending to the sides of the pot; on this bursting, ebullition follows, and it must be taken from the fire; throw into it the white of an egg, a small pinch of isinglass, harts-horn shavings, or any other tasteless mucilaginous substance; and in three or four minutes, the grounds will be carried down, the liquor left perfectly clear, and fit for use. If no mucilaginous substance is at hand, in two or three minutes more, the grounds will subside of themselves, and the liquor be left sufficiently clear.

When the legislature, at the instance of the West India planters, thought proper to reduce the rate of duty on coffee, it was confidently predicted, that the revenue from this article would be greatly increased by a vast augmentation of consumption; this may be true to a certain degree, but it is said to have fallen far short of expectation.

Count Rumford seems to imagine, that there are still restrictions in this country upon the roasting of coffee, and not to be aware that they have been long since done away; and that, after the duty is paid, it is as perfectly free as any other article, and every person may roast it according to his fancy. In the country, where I first learnt to make coffee, it is usually roasted on an earthen dish, over a charcoal-fire, and stirred with a wooden-spoon. It cannot be denied, that coffee is somewhat more troublesome and tedious to make than tea; but I verily believe, that people in general have been deterred from the attempt, by the profusion of nonsense that has been published on the subject, and the variety of complicated and expensive machines that have been invented, and advertised as necessary for the purpose. I have been frequently presented with coffee made by these curious implements; but the taste to my palate was always, in a greater or less degree, weak, raw, and imperfect. My firm persuasion, founded on long experience, is therefore, that the strength and flavour of coffee cannot be extracted merely by infusion; but that, after the mixture of the powder with hot water,

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water, they must together be again excited completely to the boiling point, as before directed, and that then neither steaming, pressing, or straining, are at all necessary.

T. T.

April, 1813.

QUERIES.

I. MASTER'S ITINERARY.

IN the late octavo edition of Pennant's Journey from Chester to London, some elegant Latin verses are inserted at p. 134, said to be taken from "Master's Itinerary, published in 1675, under the title of Iter Boreale." I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, where this poem is to be met with.

ANON.

II. POLYPUS.

HAVING been afflicted with what is termed the Polypus about four years, and having received very opposite advice from surgical persons, both as it regards the extraction of the Polypus as well as to the method to be used as a preventive to their increase; from these perplexing circumstances I am desirous to learn from some of your numerous readers, who may be acquainted with the nature and (perhaps) the cure of them, what is the best method to pursue. It may be necessary to observe, that I have used an astringent, applied up the nostrils by means of small pieces of sponge, which I have some reason to think has prevented their increase in some degree. Any communications through your valuable pages will much oblige a constant reader,

April 14, 1813.

D. H.

III. PARSNIP WINE?

HAVING seen in your Magazine for January last, a letter from one of your correspondents on the subject of wine made from parsnips, I take the liberty, through the same channel, of soliciting that gentleman to favour me with the quantity of parsnip juice which he would recommend to a gallon of water, and also the method which he would advise in making the wine.

RICHARD COPE.

Belgrave, Cornwall,
February 10, 1813.

IV. TERMINUS AD QUEM?

ISHOULD be particularly obliged to any of your correspondents who would favour me with a solution of the logical phrase "terminus ad quem."

Cambridge,
November 18, 1812.

H. W.—R.

V. PHANTASMAGORIA?

ISHOULD feel greatly obliged if any of your correspondents could inform

me of the proper method to make a transparent skreen for the Phantasmagoria. If I mistake not I have seen it mentioned twice before in your Magazine, and am rather surprised that none of your very numerous readers have taken notice of it.

It would give me great pleasure to receive any information respecting the Phantasmagoria, as I think there is room for great improvements, and that it may be rendered a very pleasing employment for leisure hours.

Old Jerry,
April 1812.

CHARLES RAWENS.

VI. LAKE OF GENNESARETH?

ISHALL be greatly obliged to any of your readers who can give me some information respecting the following passage which occurs in Josephus, in a description of the country and lake of Genesareth, where it is said that "when the water of this lake is kept in the open air it is as cold as that snow which the country people are accustomed to make by night in the summer."—(Whiston's Josephus, vol. ii. l. 3, c. 10.)

I am aware that Sir H. Davy (I believe) has lately discovered a method of procuring water to freeze in a warm room, but have never read that any similar discovery was known to the ancients.

D. COPSEY.

Lanc, April 2, 1813.

VII. TOOTH-ACH?

IN a late Number of your useful Miscellany is mentioned a remedy for the tooth-ach in a species of the dock-root. Would you be kind enough to ask your correspondent the name of the kind he used and describes? Whether it is not called the sharp-pointed, or narrow-leaved, dock? as there is such an essential difference between scientific and practical botany in their application. Probably the friend who recommended the remedy may know.

I would also beg leave to ask any of your kind correspondents if they can furnish any known effectual herbal or other remedy for ague, with the experience it can boast.

A READER.

VIII. BLACK SEA?

IF any of your correspondents, through the medium of your very valuable and widely circulated Magazine, give an answer to the following query, they will much oblige me.

"Why does not the Black Sea, or the Pontus Euxinus of the ancients, which receives such a prodigious quantity of water, grow considerably larger, since so little is discharged by the Thracian Bosphorus, or Channel of Constantinople, the only visible outlet of this sea?" Besides the Palus Maeotis, or Sea of Asoph, the Black Sea receives more rivers than the Mediterranean,

nean. It is well-known that the great collections of water in Europe fall into the Black Sea by means of the Danube, into which run the rivers of Suabia, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Moravia, Servia, Transylvania, &c. having at least a course of 160 miles. The rivers also of Moldavia, Bessarabia, Budziac, Tartary, Little Tartary, the North of Russia, South and East of Poland, &c. discharge themselves into the Euxine Sea by means of the Niester, the Bog, and the Nieper or Boristhenes.

The Dou or Tanais, and the Copa, likewise make their way into it, through the Cimmerian Bosphorus, from the Sea of Asoph: the rivers of Asia Minor also, whose course is north, all help to fill this great receptacle. And yet the Thracian Bosphorus, the only outlet from this sea, is not equal to any of the rivers above mentioned, being only sixteen miles and a half long, and only from one to two miles broad, and even in one place not more than eight hundred paces.

PHILOGEOGRAPHUS.

Aberdeen, Oct. 24, 1812.

IX. AUTHOR OF BARNAEY?

MR. ALLISON would much oblige an admirer of that singular production, *Drunken Barnaby's Travels*, by stating in your useful Miscellany, when, and how, it was discovered that a Mr. Bosworth was the author: see your last Mag. p. 110.

Wycombe, March 4. M. GORDON.

X. ESSENCE OF MALT?

I SHOULD hope, from the spirit of exertion which influences the brewers of the present times, some able and ingenious chymist, or other experimentalist, would turn his thoughts to the discovery of a mode of compressing or concentrating the essence of malt and hops in the way that the portable soups are managed. The consideration of this matter would be of more service to mankind than improvements in all the gases and phlogistons that exist; and by means of

such an invention as above-mentioned thousands of poor families would be relieved from that sort of oppression which, if permitted by the government of this country to continue without a check, will eventually cause them to end their days in a workhouse.

CIVIS.

Dec. 1, 1812.

XI. THE WAR?

CAN any of your readers explain the particular fact of alleged aggression, or the true cause of the present war, which has now lasted above TEN YEARS?

Also can they tell for what cause or object it is now continued?

I do not solicit mere assertions, surmises, or invectives; substantial reasons ought to be assigned as the cause of a war which has already cost four millions of lives!

I ask these questions because, though I am now the father of a family, I was a boy at school when the war began, and I have examined many books without being able to discover any cause commensurate with a calamity which appears to be interminable!

PHILO-VERITATIS.

XII. ESQUIRE?

HAVING frequently observed with surprise the title of Esquire very indiscriminately applied, I should feel obliged by any of your correspondents informing me what were the original claims to that title, and whether they have received any subsequent modifications.

M.

XIII. STRENGTH OF RINGS?

IF any of your correspondents will favour me with a solution to the following problem I shall feel obliged to them.

To determine from mathematical principles whether a ring or a link will require the greatest force to pull it asunder, the diameter of the ring being equal to the length of the link, and the quantity of matter in them being equal.

M.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

OME ACCOUNT of the LIFE of DON MARIANO MORENO, SECRETARY OF the JUNTA OF BUENOS AYRES; including a SKETCH of the REVOLUTION of the SPANISH PROVINCES in SOUTH AMERICA.

(Concluded from page 328.)

DR. MORENO soon after became secretary to the Junta of Buenos Ayres. It will be necessary to premise his career in this office with a brief view of the changes which took place in Mexico and Buenos Ayres, after the affairs

MONTHLY MAG. No. 241.

between Bonaparte and the Bourbons at Bayonne.

Mexico was one of the first among the Spanish South-American provinces to resent the commotions in the Peninsula. The liberality of the viceroy, Don José Itunygary, who governed that kingdom in 1808, gave credit to the pretensions of some zealous individuals of the country supported by the Cabildo, and even by the opinion of the Royal Acuerdo, to form a Junta, which might watch over their destinies, and shelter them from

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the risks that might reasonably be apprehended. The viceroy was frank enough to confess the weakness of his authority, occasioned by the failure of the power which had invested him with it; nor was there a man of common sense who did not perceive that its continuance depended on the will of the people. The Peninsula had not recovered from the stunning blow inflicted by the unexpected invasion of the French; the central Junta was not yet formed; the whole nation wore an aspect of terror, uncertainty, and dismay, for they had not yet made peace with England. This state of things occasioned the establishment of a Junta in New Spain on the 9th of August, 1808, preparatory to the formation of a congress. This project did not please the European Spaniards, who, actuated either by their old rivalry against the Creoles, or by other motives, fomented a terrible opposition. As natives of the Peninsula they thought they best understood the views of the supreme government; and notwithstanding the system of that government was on a popular principle, they thought it ought not to be extended to America. On the night between the 15th and 16th of September, three hundred conspirators, belonging to the class of European traders, took up arms in the capital, and uniting with some abandoned persons, surprised the viceroy in his own palace, and forming a provisional government out of their own faction, with old Garay as president, sent the chief, with his principal friends, to Old Spain. From that moment the most furious bickerings arose between the Spaniards and the natives of America. Unfortunately the class of European Spaniards, though the most powerful by its credit and wealth, is the most ignorant and the most violent of any in the colonies; the arrogance peculiar to men who inhabit a conquered country, had in this instance been aggravated by the recent commotions in the nation. The Creoles blended their new grievances with their ancient complaints; and the reforms effected not being extended to them, they conceived themselves subjected to intolerable oppression. If the Peninsular government was not very dexterous in managing the affairs of their transatlantic possessions, under such delicate circumstances, the particular chiefs of the territory were no less imprudent in defying the dangers attending their actual condition; and, far from mitigating its hardships, they proceeded in a most vindictive spirit against those who wished to deprive them of their offices. An

ill-judged severity stifled a conspiracy which was on the point of breaking out, but the severe punishments inflicted on the malcontents in the city of Queretaro, which, in a population of 35,000 souls, contains more than eleven thousand Indians, occasioned a violent insurrection in that richest and most populous part of the Spanish-American continent, the Intendancy of Guanajuato. The 180,000 Indians which that district contains, ran to arms to resist oppression; and this spirit of resistance was soon communicated to the greater part of the kingdom.

Like every revolution carried on by the populace, that of Mexico has been very fatal to the prosperity of the state, and has occasioned great detriment to the mines, to agriculture, and to industry of every kind. The rage of the insurgents, who rose *en masse*, and acted on no fixed system, brought on a war, irregular and disorderly indeed, but remarkably active. Some intrepid men took charge of the conduct of their armies, and fought several successful battles with the royalists. Dreadful excesses were committed by both parties, and the bloody strife was stained with all the horrors of a civil war. To remedy the evil, Venegas was sent over as viceroy by the Spanish government; he on his arrival found that the ferment had extended too far, and the insurgents so forward, that they hesitated not to besiege the capital itself, with an army of more than 70,000 men, commanded by Hidalgo, after having occupied several important places in the territory. Venegas, however, by superior tactics, partly reduced the Indians; but the horrid treatment he gave to the prisoners did not tend to tranquillize their spirit. Hidalgo, and other chiefs who fell into his hands, were put to an ignominious death; the public roads were covered by the executioners with dead bodies, and the ears of the living were cut off in perpetual remembrance of their offence. The insurgents no longer daring to cope with the royalists, adopted the guerilla system of Old Spain, to which the character and habits of the Indians peculiarly fitted them. The cause, however, does not prosper, from a want of cordiality between the Creoles and the Indians.

The contemporaneous events which took place in Caracas, in Santa Fe, and other provinces, though extremely interesting, cannot be accurately detailed in this short sketch.

Buenos Ayres found herself, after her recent

recent military successes, in a different situation from any of the other countries of America. After the English invasion, the natives acquired rather a knowledge of their strength than a desire to employ it for the improvement of their condition; and, proud of having delivered themselves from foreign oppressors, they found themselves to a certain degree more reconciled to their own, whose system seemed the less violent, as it owed its permanence to their own spontaneous exertions.

The re-conquest of the capital being effected, the people were assailed by new disquietudes. The viceroy had ignominiously abandoned them in the moment of danger, and retired into the interior with a considerable force, which he had under his controul. When he was assured that the enemy could not follow him, he fixed his residence at Cordova, the principal inland city. Information of the meditated recovery of Buenos Ayres drew him from his retreat, but he now received another proof of the little benefit his presence could confer. The enterprize was carried on with the funds of the inhabitants and the blood of the people. Not only did the viceroy not concur in the action of the 12th of August; he had even the weakness to issue a manifesto, ordering that no operations should be begun until his arrival. In a few days he was at the gates of the city; but the city was already recovered. There was not a man who did not detest this phantom of a mandatory, who appeared only in times of tranquillity, and vanished in moments of danger. For the first time the people gathered together before the houses of the Cabildo, and clamorously demanded that some means should be taken to keep out this contemptible chief, threatening violence if their wish was not complied with. Two magistrates were dispatched by the Authorities to entreat the viceroy that he would desist from his purpose of entering the city. He, without once venturing within its walls, delegated the military command, at the suggestion of the people, to Don Santiago Liniers, and embarked for the east bank of the Plata. He staid at Colonia, and passed from thence to Montevideo, where he was present when Sir Samuel Auchmuty took the place on the 3rd of February, 1807. The conduct of Sabremonte was on this occasion no better than that which he pursued on the attack under Major Beresford, and the public discredit which he

then drew on himself was aggravated by the notorious and continued marks of cowardice and imbecility which he displayed. As general of the forces he disposed things in such a manner that he remained without the walls of Montevideo when the English besieged it; and, after having passed some days idling in the neighbouring plains, he retired, before the fate of the town was decided, in order to go and exercise his functions in the interior; but he was surprised by a detachment of troops from Buenos Ayres, who came to arrest his person and strip him of his authority. This resolution, of which the history of the colonies furnishes very few examples, was taken by the Cabildo, the Authorities, and the whole people of Buenos Ayres, as soon as the fall of Montevideo was ascertained.

The superior command of the viceroyalty remained in the hands of the Audiencia, according to the constitution of the country, after the separation of Sabremonte; but this tribunal, composed merely of civil magistrates, could do little to meet the exigencies of the time, and all the weight of influence fell on the military authority exercised by Liniers, under the title of commandant at arms. This man was a soldier of fortune, and his character was a compound of audacity, intrigue, and dissipation, with very little steadiness of principle. He had the address to maintain his authority after the failure of Whitelocke's attack, and the consequent deliverance of the provinces of the river Plata from the English. His system of government was corrupt and negligent; the funds of the treasury were wasted; honours and emoluments were capriciously bestowed; venality prevailed in the courts of justice; and the public good was sacrificed to private interests and passions. When the misfortunes of Old Spain came on, Liniers gave greater scope to his intrigues, and conceived a multitude of inconsistent projects. Sometimes he determined to maintain the province in a state of utter inactivity, until the fate of the mother country being decided, he might adopt a safe policy, as had been done in the war of the succession; at other times he openly favoured the pretensions of the French, gave indistinct representations of the revolution in the Peninsula, and accustomed the people to see the name of Napoleon in his proclamations; and lastly, he manifested a disposition not to slight the overtures of the infanta Carlota, who aimed at the government of the provinces

provinces *ad interim*, in the quality of Depositary.

The principal motive in all these projects of Liniers was the maintenance of his own authority. A similar motive on the part of the magistrates induced them servilely to second his plans, and retain their places at any cost. To misrepresent the affairs of the mother country was a point of policy in the colonies; and two kings had already lost their crown ere it was deemed lawful to doubt the good faith with which the French troops had entered Spain.

In the end of July 1808, a French brig arrived at Maldonado with an emissary from Napoleon, announcing the abdications of the Catholic kings in favour of his brother Joseph, and the other events which had taken place at Aranjuez and Bayonne. Various orders from the Spanish ministers, O'Faril and Aranza, accompanied these dispatches, and manifested the critical situation of the kingdom, inculcating the necessity and expediency of swearing allegiance to the new sovereign, on whom alone depended the salvation of the monarchy. The papers of the Supreme Council breathed the same language, and a multitude of writings published in Madrid painted in strong colours the late disturbances, and the urgency of the remedy which the Regulator of Europe had applied to them. It will appear rash in the governor to have obstinately concealed the catastrophe which the state was suffering; and very strange that these matters, which proved no less than universal anarchy, should still be misrepresented to the people. Yet as the vessel had arrived at a distance of sixty leagues from the capital, and the officer delayed to repair thither for some days, rumours were set afloat that all went well in the Peninsula, and that, as a proof of the good faith with which Napoleon had sent his troops into Spain, a cargo of musquets, and arms of all kinds, had been sent by him on the occasion, to aid the colonists in their defence against the English. It is scarcely possible to imagine such excessive impudence in the governors of America; and the greater part of the inhabitants were deceived by it. For two nights the European Spaniards ran about the streets, with torches and music, crying, *Viva Napoleon*. This ridiculous spectacle, instead of moving to compassion the authors of the deception, stimulated them to continue it. The emissary having been received in the capital, Liniers pro-

ceeded in secret to the perusal of the dispatches; but as the chiefs in America were in them made responsible for any omission or fault in accomplishing the business proposed, he wanted courage to act for himself, and convoked the Cabildo and the Audiencia to deliberate on the proceedings; first requiring from them an oath that nothing which took place in the Junta should be disclosed. The Cabildo showed a little good sense in requiring that the state of the Spanish monarchy should be made public, and that the papers of the French officer should be burnt: this was done to the pamphlets and journals, but not to the official communications. Liniers issued a proclamation in artful terms; he gave a very obscure idea of the changes which had occurred in the mother country; and, reminding the people of the indifference prevalent in the colonies during the famous war of the Succession, concluded by assuring the people of Buenos Ayres that they ought highly to esteem his Imperial and Royal Majesty the great Napoleon for his past triumphs. Lastly, he exhorted them in his name to remain tranquil.

In a short time there arose a great misunderstanding between the governor of Montevideo and Don Santiago Liniers, which ended in an open rupture. The origin of this quarrel was owing to private differences; but in a short time the suspicious conduct of the viceroy in public affairs, and the remarkable delay of the oath to Ferdinand VII. served as a pretext for opposing him on political grounds. Don Xavier Elio, who commanded at Montevideo, withdrew his obedience to the viceroy, insulted his authority by calling him a traitor, and formed an independent Junta on the same footing with the provincial Juntas of Spain. Other cities in the interior were not long in following the example.

At this juncture appeared in America Brigadier Don Manuel de Goyeneche, Commissioner for the Junta of Seville. This individual, it was believed, had received his instructions from the Duke of Berg, at Madrid, to go to the Spanish colonies and promote the interests of the French: on arriving at Seville he had to change his purpose, and uniting with that government he was invested with the title of Commissioner of the Supreme Junta, as it called itself, and was promoted from the rank of captain in the militia to that of brigadier in the army. On his arrival at Montevideo he applauded the zeal of Elio and the inhabitants on having formed

formed a junta, and stated that his purpose was to promote the establishment of others in the cities of the viceroyalty. On visiting Buenos Ayres he used a different language, and, uniting with Liniers and the judges, from whom he expected money and credit to enable him to pursue his mission to Lima, he censured the conduct of Elio, and stigmatized him as refractory; at the same time he insinuated privately to several individuals of the Cabildo, who were alarmed at the proceedings of Liniers, that it would be quite agreeable to the views of the mother country if certain suspicious mandatories in America were deposed, and popular governments erected. He had art enough to cause the Junta of Seville to be acknowledged, and his own ministry favourably received.

The revolution of Buenos Ayres soon after ensued, in which Dr. Moreno took an active part. His writings, his counsel, and his conversation, excited the vigilance of the patriots; but in advising his fellow-citizens he never endeavoured to excite a turbulent spirit or promote rebellion. When he was nominated secretary of the new Junta, he so little expected the appointment that he was out of the way when sent for. He long hesitated whether or not to accept the appointment; but he sacrificed his domestic tranquillity and his private interests to the good of his country.

On undertaking the charge, his first care was to regulate the dispatch of business, and give greater activity to the persons employed in the secretary's office. The hours of attendance were doubled, and the greatest exertions were made to free the public from those obstructions which delayed the communications from government. The despotic viceroys had taken cognizance of many concerns which by law did not belong to them, and along with affairs of policy, war, government, economy, and administration, they had taken charge of judicial and civil matters. The time of reforming these abuses was not yet arrived, and the provisory character which the Junta had assumed obliged them to tolerate this monstrous complication, sanctioned as it was by long usage. The secretary's office was not so sunk in corruption as the other departments, but it had been conducted by idle and ignorant superiors. The maxim of Dr. Moreno, the new secretary, was to show the difference between the service of men who have received their appointments through favour and intrigue,

and that of patriots who had obtained them by their own merit, and through the public confidence.

The Junta admitted the secretary to have a vote as one of the members.

Differences soon were fomented between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, through the intrigues of the Spanish mandatories and the Europeans. Don San-can José Passo was sent to Montevideo by the Junta to bring about a reconciliation; and notwithstanding a very violent opposition he succeeded in obtaining an agreement that a general Junta should be convened to discuss the matters in dispute.

On the evening before the meeting, the brig Philipino arrived in the port, and with it inofficial notices of the installation of a Council of Regency in Cadiz. The expulsion of the French from the Peninsula could not have been received with greater transports of joy than this intelligence by the European party, on account of the acquisitions they made from it. Feigned triumphs were circulated in papers, and successes, which took place only in the imagination of those who forged them, were trumpeted forth to calm the alarms of the public. The authority of the new supreme government was acknowledged without examination of its title; and when the general Junta which had been proposed was convened, the representations of the commissioner from Buenos Ayres were drowned in shouts.

It is not necessary to refute the nugatory reasons which the Montevideans al- leged in justification of their proceeding. The acknowledgment of a sovereign authority, made by a subaltern city, was absurd, subversive, illegal, and unconstitutional.

This state of things required great energy, activity, wisdom, and address, in the members of the government of Buenos Ayres. These qualities were combined in Dr. Moreno: he was in the vigour of youth; his character was firm; his patriotism sound; his intelligence and ability various and useful; his application to business indefatigable. Thus gifted he acquired a great ascendancy in the Junta, and he exerted it for the destruction of those who were hostile to the cause of the people. It was by this patriotic im- pulse that he voted for the death of Liniers, and the other conspirators of Cor- dovan; the Junta concurred in the opinion, and their sentence was consequently executed.

The manifesto published by the Junta on the occasion of this execution, was

was written by Dr. Moreno. The firmness, solidity, and decision which it displays are consonant to his public character. It was a voluntary appeal of the government to the public opinion, and to the judgment of posterity.

Another measure, highly to the honour of Dr. Moreno, was his establishment of a free press.

Every man was declared to be at liberty to publish his ideas freely, and without previous censure. Dr. Moreno took on himself the charge of editor of the *Gazette of Buenos Ayres*, the establishment of which was promoted by himself. In anterior times, *Buenos Ayres* had a public paper, called the *Telegraph*, and subsequently another called the *Semanario*, (Weekly Journal) of agriculture, industry, and commerce. Both were of short duration, and the authors, either ill treated by the government, or tired of their profitless undertaking, were reduced to silence, like those of the *Mercurio Peruano*, in Lima. The motto which Dr. Moreno chose for his *Gazette*, which was on a plan quite different from any that had appeared in the colonies, was quite characteristic of the editor, and justly applicable to the situation of the country: *rara temporum felicitate ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias DICERE, LICET.*—*Tacitus.*

It ought to be stated, that though Dr. Moreno was sole editor of the paper, and constantly wrote political treatises for it as long as he remained in the country—though for this purpose he dedicated all the time which he could spare from his official engagements, he patriotically declined any emolument, and the whole profits of the paper were allowed to the publisher, without any other condition than that he should deliver two hundred copies of each publication to the government, to be officially distributed in the provinces. Such conduct would have been worthy of a Franklin.

Like the patriotic philosopher of Philadelphia, Dr. Moreno conferred a lasting benefit on his country, by establishing a public library. A sum of ten thousand dollars was raised shortly after he had published his learned and spirited address on the subject; a commodious edifice was erected, and measures were taken to form an extensive collection of books, by purchase. Three thousand volumes were instantly sent as private donations, and the spirit of the public, it is supposed, will enlarge the funds which they so liberally contributed to the insti-

tution at its outset. This national benefit was followed by another of a similar nature. An academy of mathematics was established for the military education of young officers, and was solemnly opened on the 12th of September, 1810. The zeal of Dr. Moreno, in promoting the undertaking, showed how deeply he had at heart the interests, the safety, and the prosperity of his country.

The measures which the Infanta Carlota, wife of the Prince Regent of Portugal, took for obtaining the provisional government of the provinces of the Plata, excited the concern of the Junta. Dr. Moreno, to whose department belonged the correspondence on foreign relations, made such timely representations to the Portuguese cabinet, that, during the whole term of his administration, this germ of intrigues was stifled. The most positive assurances were received on the part of the ministers of the Prince of Portugal, and of Lord Strangford, British minister at Rio Janeiro, of the high consideration in which they held the government of *Buenos Ayres*, against whom no hostile step, they declared, should be taken.

It was not until the August of 1810, that a direct communication was received in *Buenos Ayres*, announcing the installation of the Council of Regency at Cadiz. The officer who brought it, described himself at first as commissioned by that tribunal to communicate verbal instructions to the superior government of that capital (*Buenos Ayres*); but being required as a thing of course, to produce the credentials of his mission, it was found that he had none, and that he founded his political character solely on some verbal expressions uttered to him by Senor Castanos, when he was dispatched. Besides, there were several suspicious circumstances about this officer; first, his communication reduced itself merely to the delivery of a duplicate of an official paper addressed by the Marquis of Hormazas to the Viceroy of *Buenos Ayres*, with an announcement of the formation of a regency; secondly, this dispatch came opened, and was forwarded through Montevideo; and lastly, the officer effected his entry with a great deal of precaution. Dr. Moreno was charged by the Junta to investigate the business with him. Accordingly he presented himself in the principal hall of the palace, where the officer stood waiting, and said to him, "I am the secretary of the Junta, and the Junta has ordered

me to receive from your hands, the orders or credentials with which the Supreme Council of Regency authorises your person, in order to communicate verbal instructions to the superior government of these provinces." He having answered that he had no such credentials, and it being evident that the whole reduced itself to an open dispatch, the conference was about to conclude, when the officer drew out another dispatch, which he said was from the government of Montevideo, to the Junta; but Dr. Moreno replied: "The Junta receives no dispatches, nor maintains any relations with a refractory government, which has scandalously broken the bonds of dependence on the capital, outraging the superior authority to which, by the constitutional law of the state, it ought to be subject." The officer had to re-embark immediately.

It has been stated, that Dr. Moreno had at this time great influence over the Junta. Of course, the enemies of the system marked him out as the first victim of their vengeance. But for all that he pursued the same straight-forward and open line of conduct, which was both congenial to his character, and best suited to the situation of his country. Every night he retired from the palace of government at a late hour, and at the risk of being assailed by the malcontents. The commandants of the guard often pressed him to go home under military protection, but his reply always was, "I had rather run the risk of being assassinated for serving my country, than present myself in the streets with the apparatus of tyrants."

Dr. Moreno became invidious to the Junta. He was averse to the practice which came into vogue, of distinguishing the president by the same honours which had formerly been paid to the viceroys. Whether through his exertions or not, those honours to the president were abolished by an act, dated the 6th of December, 1810.

In order to destroy his authority with

the Junta, a measure was soon after adopted for introducing the deputies of the provinces into it, for the purpose of obtaining a majority of votes to depose Moreno from the secretaryship. He, as member, voted against the introduction of those deputies, and at the same time tendered his resignation; the deputies were admitted, but his resignation was not accepted. His presence in the Junta being now of little avail, he accepted the commission they conferred on him of going to England, as envoy, or deputy, to cement the relations of friendship which the provinces of the Plata endeavoured to form with that power, from the very commencement of the revolution. A dispatch was accordingly addressed to Lord Wellesley, and signed by the members of the Junta, investing Dr. Moreno with full powers to represent them at the British court. He finally embarked for England, in the beginning of the year 1811, and died at sea on the 4th of March, in that year, 28° 27" south of the line. The last words which faltered on his tongue were, *Viva mi Patria, aunque yo perezca!* "MAY MY COUNTRY LIVE, THOUGH I PERISH!"

It has been said, that there is scarcely an individual whose life is not worth writing. If then the lessons of experience may be learnt from the life of a private man, the life of a public minister must be in every way interesting. This interest is augmented, if the subject has become celebrated for his talents, his services, his influence, in matters mighty of themselves, and transcendently important to mankind at present, and to future generations. What part Dr. Moreno might have performed, may be conjectured from what he did perform during his short career, which was closed in the prime of his life, when his faculties were in full vigour, and the ardour of youth was just tempered, but not subdued, by the thoughtful experience of manhood. He will ever be remembered in South America as a true patriot.

REPRINTS OF SCARCE TRACTS.

A Brief DISCOVERY of the TRUE MOTHER of the pretended PRINCE of WALES, known by the Name of MARY GREY.—To which is added, A further Discovery of the late Conspiracy against his Majesties Sacred Person, and Government, &c. as laid before the King, &c. and Deposed to a Committee of Parliament,

By William Fuller, gent. sometime Page of Honour to the late Queen in France. London: Printed for the Author, Anno Dom. 1696.

(Continued from page 331.)

As for the child he is very brisk and airy, no ways deformed in his limbs, but a ruddy complexion, fair hair, and dark-coloured

coloured brisk eyes. He, when but two years old, was a great lover of musick, and could distinguish several particular tunes when played; he is a notable fighter, and does not only beat his young playfellows on the least distaste, but the Dauphin of France going one day to kiss his bigness, and his Welch or Irish blood being up, he gave the dauphin a blow on the face with his hand with all his might. None dare cross him, for he is so refractory that upon the least occasion he will hold his breath to that degree that the queen and all about him have thought him really dead.

As to my first introduction to this trust and knowledge into the affairs of the late court; I must inform my reader, that by Sir John Burrows, a zealous Roman Catholic, and my particular patron, and the Marquess of Powis, (to whom, by the mother side, I had the honour to be a little related,) I was preferred to be a page to the Countess of Melford. From her service I was introduced into the marquess's family, and from thence, as before-mentioned, I was advanced to the late queen's service.

And here to begin with my first trust and commands received from her said late majesty.

The Sunday before Christmas, in the year 1688, I embark'd with the late King James's Queen, her pretended son the Prince of Wales, the Marchioness of Powis, the Lady Strickland, Mrs. Labdy, and Count De Lazon, with several others, in a barge from White-Hall. And the next day following, arrived at Calais in a yatch, where the said queen was received by the governor and garrison in arms; and continued there three days; taking her journey from thence to Bulloign, where she had an express with the news of King James's being taken at Faversham, in Kent. On which occasion, I was immediately dispatched for England with letters to him, and came to his Majesty on a Sunday morning, just as he was ready to take coach for White-Hall; from whence I was sent with letters back to France again the same night, and overtook the queen four days before her arrival at St. Germain's, and continued there until King James's arrival; immediately after which, I was sent to England again with letters from King James, to his friends here; and arriving safely, I was soon ordered back to France, with the answer in the like manner: and was likewise sent betwixt France and England several other times,

bringing letters not only to several lords in England, but also for such of King James's friends as were in Scotland, particularly the Lord Viscount Dundee; and commissions for several in rebellion with him; and for others, that promised to joyn against the Prince of Orange on the first opportunity. I also brought several bills of exchange, for money to be remitted to the said Lord Dundee, which was performed by the care of Mr. Ashton, the late King James's Queen's purveyor. And during my continuance in London, I used daily to visit the lords, and others in the tower; and being young, passed freely to them unsuspected, carrying letters to and from them, on all occasions, relating to King James's affairs; and brought several bills from them which was to be employed, by their appointment, for listing of men in England, for King James's service, against a descent from France, which was resolved on at the court of France, and much solicited for from England, it being the chief subject of the letters I carried to King James and the French king, to intreat the landing of men in England in several places, particularly in the North; and that five thousand men, some good officers, with a hundred thousand pounds, and thirty or forty thousand spare arms, would be sufficient to be sent, and to secure the kingdom of Scotland, with the assistance of those in arms against the Prince of Orange. For this, the French court was almost daily solicited by letters and great promises from England; and all possible provision was made on each side; the French having provided a great fleet, and men ready to make a descent; whilst King James's friends in England had, according to the account they sent to France, listed above twenty thousand men in and about London, (January 1690, for this cause the Pope's Nuncio's chair-man was executed) and had provided great numbers of horse and foot accoutrements, and arms; and the like was done according to their utmost endeavours in most counties and shires in this kingdom. Here I shall omit troubling you or my self with the manner of my coming to serve King William, since 'tis known to most intelligible men: I propose to acquaint you, that having privately discovered all I knew to his majesty, the now Duke of Shrewsbury, then secretary of state, and the Earl of Romney, then Lord Sidney, and the Earl of Portland; I continued to go to France, as before, with letters for King James

James his Queen, and the French court, which letters I always shewed to King William before I went, or to one of the lords before mentioned; as I did also the answers at my return. The last time of my coming from France was with Mr. Crone, at the beginning of summer, in the year 1690. The French fleet been then very numerous and ready to sail, and all things in England and Scotland seemed in a posture to receive them, and a French army on the other side, King William was almost ready to take his journey for the reducing of Ireland. The said Mr. Crone, with my self, was sent to England now with several commissions from King James, by the way of France, from Ireland: the chief commissions we brought, was for levying a war against the Prince and Princess of Orange, and all such as resisted the power and authority of King James, and to empower persons to seize and imprison the persons of the said Prince and Princess of Orange. By a commission under the great seal, dated at Dublin, King James authorized several lords to act as his deputies, during his absence. We likewise brought over several commissions to constitute commissioners of the treasury, empowering them to raise, and collect moneys on King James's account; as also several commissions for colonels of regiments of foot and horse.

By the way, permit me to inform my reader, that in the above-mentioned commission for levying of war, King James did command and authorize his loving subjects by force of arms, to seize the persons of the present king, and his royal consort, Queen Mary the Second, alive or dead: and three months before I came last from France, Colonel Parker had undertaken to shoot King William; for which intent he came to England, and went into Lancashire, there to continue until the king came that way on his journey for Ireland, that being the place proposed to murther King William at: and to advise it, there was many letters sent to the court of France, desiring that the French fleet might sail at, or

near the time King William set out for Ireland.

At this last time, Mr. Crone and myself brought over many letters, containing full instructions for the intended designs, of killing and imprisoning their majesties, King William, and Queen Mary; and for the raising of great numbers of men in several places against them, for King James and the French interest. I will first give you a short narrative of the contents of a few of the letters I carried to France, and so proceed to the design before mentioned.

Several letters I carried to, and brought from France, were made up as the mould of a button, and so worked over with silk, or silver, and worn on my cloaths: others I brought over in the pipes of keys, and some writ obscurely; which writing was discovered by the steem of a compound of several spirits, mettals and sulphure boyld together, and made liquid; the writing was seen no longer than the said steem was near the paper on which it was writ. Many of the letters I carried to King James, his Queen, and the French court, were from the chief of their friends in England, and were full of great promises, and large encouragements to the French king: but his Gallick majesty well observed, that whilst they were daily promising great assistance to his army, when they landed in England, they were for the most part unwilling to part with any money, but continually desired supplies from France: some in England, to my certain knowledge, writ to King James, to assure him, that they had taken the oaths to King William, on purpose to make themselves more able to serve King James's interest, by delaying King William's affairs in the houses of parliament; of this, and part of which I had discovered to his sacred Majesty King William, he was pleased to acquaint his parliament in his gracious speech to both houses a short time before he went for Ireland; adding in his speech at the same time, that he spoke it, to let them, and his enemies know, that he was not unacquainted with their designs.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

POMEGRANATES.

THE pomegranate passes for a fruit exclusively cultivable in hot coun-

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tries; where the refreshing character of its juice is peculiarly welcome. Linnaeus gives it the epithet of *Punic*, or *Carthaginian*,

ginian, as if he held it to be a native of Africa; but the Persian travellers, Gmelin, Lerche, Lebrun, and De la Boullaye le Gouz, find this fruit so abundant, so various, so excellent, and so scattered throughout Persia, that one feels inclined to suspect that country to have been its *patria*. Now as Persia is high land, and subject to severe frosts, it should seem that what thrives in Persia might be naturalized in England. Perhaps the heat of our summers is too feeble for the pomegranate, as for the vine.

The author of *Deuteronomy*, in order to praise Palestine, calls it (c. viii. v. 8.) a land of pomegranates; and so beautiful did the foliage, or general growth of the plant, appear to the Jewish artists, that they invented an order of architecture, in which the capitals of the columns represented tufts of pomegranate, (1 Kings, c. vii. v. 18.) and employed this order in the construction of the temple at Jerusalem. The architects of Christian churches would proceed classically in reviving this form of decoration.

MRS. COWLEY.

It appears by the Memoirs of the late Mrs. COWLEY, prefixed to the recent edition of her Works, that in 1776, a sense of her mental power for dramatic writing suddenly struck her while sitting with her husband at the theatre. "So delighted with this!"—said she to him—"why, I could write as well myself." His laugh was answered on the following morning by a sketch of the first act of the *Runaway*. This succeeded, and was followed by *Who's the Dupe; the Belle's Stratagem; Which is the Man; Bold Stroke for a Husband*, and six other pieces, some of which are stock plays, and are likely to live as long as the language.

POETRY OF HOBBES.

A new edition of the works of Hobbes, including his Latin productions and his *Thucydides*, is said to be in contemplation: it may be hoped that the editor will also comprehend all his poetry: the *Wonders of the Peak*, the *Ecclesiastic History*, and the *Iliad*.

Whatever Hobbes produces is luminous; whatever he translates is close: his poetry, though stiff and rough, is a well of English undefiled; and has been, to Dryden especially, a mine of native expression, a lesson of clear and various simplicity in diction. To restore the circulation of our earlier classics pro-

duces, by infusion, a rejuvenescence of the language.

SAINT KATHARINE.

It is related of Saint Katharine, who was born and educated at Alexandria, that, at the age of eighteen, she disputed victoriously with fifty doctors of the Serapeum. Allowing for some legendary exaggerations, this proves, that at an early age she was an accomplished and learned woman, and may be ranked with the living daughter of professor Schloetzer, who, at the same age, obtained, after critical examinations, a doctor's degree at Gottingen.

Probably Saint Katharine was about to marry Aurelius Julianus, who roused Africa against Maximian. At least Maximian, after the defeat of Julianus, ordered Saint Katharine to be executed; a cruelty which can only be explained by supposing, that her conversation-parties had assembled those adherents of Julianus, who were most efficacious at influencing the public mind in Africa.

She is stated to have been slain with the sword, and exposed on a wheel: and these instruments of her martyrdom were accordingly pourtrayed on the standard of the knights of Saint Katharine, an order instituted in 1063.

Whether she was really interred at the foot of Mount Sinai remains disputable; but a mummy was dug up there, which tradition described as the corse of Saint Katharine, and which attracted the devotion of numerous pilgrims.

Saint Katharine seems to be the natural patroness of literary ladies. Her biography exhibits to advantage their powers of attainment, and their purity of conduct; while her fate warns them against the danger of a political interference, in like manner fatal to Madame Roland at Paris.

Maximian was a Pagan, and Saint Katharine a Christian; of course her catastrophe was coloured as a martyrdom. Her celebrity would have been attempted on the accession of Constantine; had not the rights of that emperor been founded on his marrying the daughter of Maximian. The foes of Maximian were liable to the suspicion of an indisposition to recognize his Christian successor. Hence the long sleep of Saint Katharine's reputation, which attained its due rank only about the ninth century.

SURF.

Surf is a word omitted in Johnson's Dictionary: it describes that portion of the sea-waves which curls into foam contiguously to the shore; and differs from *breakers*, in that they describe sea-waves which curl into foam at a distance from the shore.

KLOOF.

Kloof is a word omitted in Johnson's Dictionary: it describes a *cloven* portion of a mountain, a natural cavern, not scooped into rotundity, but formed by fundamental separation: it occurs repeatedly in Barrow's Travels.

PLUMPING AT ELECTIONS.

The Marquis of Condorcet wrote, and Mr. Windham, it is said, reviewed, an essay on the application of analytical reasoning to determine the probability of decisions grounded on a plurality of votes. The art of expressing the inferences of common sense in the jargon of mathematical science might deserve attention in France, when suffragatory institutions were to be solicited at the hands of pre-established power. In this country it is not necessary to employ a dialect so *esoteric* for the promulgation of any truism; still a tincture of the manner may serve to disguise the triviality of useful information.

An election is pending for two members of parliament—a club of twelve voters, suppose, is on the point of polling—each candidate possesses in the club

four firm friends, and, moreover, a hesitating attachment, a half-interest, among four of his adversaries.

The voters in the interest of A, suppose, give both their first and their second votes. The voters in the interest of B give their first, and but half of their second votes. The voters in the interest of C give their first votes only; they all give plumpers. To express this fact algebraically the poll will stand thus:—

The friends of A vote $4a + 2b + 2c$
The friends of B vote $1a + 4b + 1c$
And the friends of C vote $4c$
leaving as a final result $5a + 6b + 7c$

In a club of twelve, therefore, A, who splits all his votes, will have five; B, who splits half his votes, will have six; and C, who splits none of his votes, will have seven supporters. The majority falls to the lot of the candidate whose adherents give plumpers. What is true of twelve is alike true of twelve hundred.

This corollary may further be deduced; that one third of the population, if resolutely bent on exclusive suffrage, may nearly suffice to return one candidate against a coalition of two, if the coalition does not operate on more than one half of the secondary votes: and, consequently, that the probability of success is increased by the solitariness of the candidate.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RETROSPECTION:

A FRAGMENT.

By WILLIAM TAYLOR.

SWEET flew the hours when first in Laura's mien —

I saw the ray of bright perfection shine;
When Friendship's fervour-kindling glow
serene

Blent with the flame of infant love divine.

For then I scrupled not to join in song,
With nimble feet the mazy dance to hail;
Pleasure her joys pourtray'd in colours
strong,

And Hope prophetic told a pleasing tale.
Twas then that Sorrow and her sad compeers

To me were strangers, for I knew not those
Misguiding, strife-begetting jealousies and
fears

That rack this tortur'd bosom with their
throes.

'Twas then fond Memory in life's vista
view'd

Joys, Iris-tinted, innocent and pure,
Unlike to those sad pangs which now obtrude

Upon my bosom's peace, and ev'ry bliss
obscure.

Sept. 1, 1809.

RHODES:

A SONNET.

From a Scene depicted in Clarke's Travels.

By W. TAYLOR.

RHODES! thy bright scenery in young
Fancy's eye
Beams forth a splendour to the ravish'd
sight,
The source of rapture and unfeign'd
delight,

Unknown to all but those whose destiny
Is t' explore thy sylvan bowers of ease,

When

[June 1,

Where Health reclines, and Pleasure
courts the smile.
Thy groves of orange and of citron trees,
Whose odours breathe a sweet perfume,
the while
Unnumber'd aromatic herbs exhale
A spicy fragrance to the balmy gale;
And partial Phœbus ever constant yields
A golden sun-shine, e'en though winter
reigns,*
By which, thrice happy Rhodian, thy
rich plains
Outvie the far-fam'd grandeur of Italian
fields!

ADDRESS
TO A GATHERED ROSE.

SWEET flow'r that blooms in summer's
time,
And sweetly scents the sultry air,
Oh! who could pluck thee in thy prime,
So bright, so beautiful, and fair!
What if I find the parent tree,
Where thou first grew, O flow'r forlorn?
Not one that's there can equal thee,
For some are pluck'd and some unborn.
An emblem true art thou, fair rose,
Of beauty's fascinating charms;
For who can know the bliss of those
Who fold perfection in their arms?
Julia, the idol of her time,
Who with the rose may well compare,
Oh! who could pluck when in her prime,
So bright, so beautiful, and fair!
Tilshead, Wilts. W. M. TUCKER.

From the Russian.

HARVEST;
or,

THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

By Karavsin.

Translated by J. HINCKLEY.

HARK! how blows the autumnal gale,
Through yon oaken forest dark!
Rustling loud along the vale,
Yellow leaves the season mark.
Desolate see gardens, plains;
Hills, that laugh'd, now seem to weep;
Cotters sing no cheerful strains,
Birds in hiding places keep.

* The present inhabitants of this island, (says Dr. Clarke, vide Supplementary Number to the thirty-third volume of the Monthly Magazine, p. 647,) confirm the ancient history of its climate, maintaining that hardly a day passes throughout the year wherein the sun is not visible. Pagan writers (continues the same author) describe it as so peculiarly favoured that Jupiter is fabled to have poured down upon it a golden shower.

Migrant geese, a tardy race,
Haste to seek a southern sky,
And, with long-continued pace,
O'er the frontier mountain fly.
Fogs, swift rolling o'er the dale,
Clothe the tranquil scene in grey;
Thus o'er hamlets draws a veil,
Smoke, that wings tow'r'd Heav'n its way.
Stranger, near yon steepy top,
Pausing long with mournful air,
View the ripen'd yellow crop,
Nor with sighs enhance thy care.
Sorrowing stranger, sooth thy pain!
Nature, tho' she seem to fade,
Soon resumes her smile again,
Soon revives the verdant blade.
Ev'ry year young spring, newborn,
Smiling, sweetly gay appears;
Nature rises fresh like morn,
Bridal dresses new she wears.
Mortal, ah! thou too must fade;
Age, amid the warmth of spring,
Feels life's frost each limb pervade,
Wint'ry age of death the sting!*

From the Swedish.

THE CHILD OF SORROW.
TRANSLATED BY THE SAME.

LONELY on a sea-beat strand,
Sorrow, banish'd far from heav'n,
Pensive plied her plastic hand,
Human form to clay was giv'n.

Jove, now passing, asked, "What's here?"
"God, a senseless form of clay;
Show thy godhead, hear my prayer,
Bid it living hail the day."

Jove consenting, said, "I swear,
Mine's the boy, since mine life's boon."
"No!" cried Sorrow, torn with care,
"Let me keep my own, own son!"

Her's who form'd him—offspring dear!"—
Jove replied, "I gave him life"—
While they parlied, Earth came near,
Heard, and straightway join'd the strife.

"From my bosom he was stoln,
Yield the boon I only lend."
"Pride," said Jove, "demands control,
Saturn shall the contest end."

Saturn doom'd, "Let none repine.
In the boy you've equal share.
Jove, thou claim'st a life once thine,
Take his soul when Death comes there.
Earth, his corse, when Death shall give,
In thy peaceful bosom bide.
Sorrow, he with thee shall live,
Till ingulph'd life's billowy tide.
Join'd with thee, while breath he draws,
Ne'er he'll part one sportive day;
Sighing still with scarce a pause,
Furrow'd cheeks his birth pourtray."

* The original does not rhyme. Such

Such of Heav'n the high behest,
Man submits to Heav'n's nod ;
Sorrow's child while heaves his breast,
Then restored to Earth and God !

WRITTEN ON THE CHAMBER WALL OF AN
UNFORTUNATE TRADESMAN, PREVI-
OUSLY TO HIS ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.

WHY, oh ! my God, must I endure
This weight of woes, nor seek a cure
By rushing to thy sight ?
Why am I told I am insane,
And that thy laws it would profane
To make my burthen light ?
Oh ! thou art good, and wise, and just,
Unlike thy creatures of the dust,
Who arrogate thy power.
Thy mercies thou wouldst still extend
To those who sought thee as a friend,
Tho' 'twas before their hour.

LINES ADDRESSED TO AN OLD SHED, (NOW
IN RUINS) UNDER WHICH THE AUTHOR
PASSED A FEW OF THE HAPPIEST MO-
MENTS OF HIS LIFE.

A LACK ! old shed, it grieves me much
to see
Thou'l ne'er again o'erhang such company
As that dear Miss;
Who shelter'd from the storm beneath thy
thatch,
Whilst I, with "throbings wild," did eager
snatch
The melting kiss.
Then know, old shed, thy rugged crazy
span
Did then o'ercanopy the lovely Ann,
And suitor John;

Dear fleeting moments, much too sweet to
last,
I sigh to think those pleasures of the past
Are ever flown.

Now ruffian Winter has upturn thy posts,
And left thee bare, expos'd to snows and
frosts,
And swilling rain ;
Yet whensoe'er I pass thee, fallen shed,
Her fairy semblance haunts my giddy
head,
With pleasing pain.
Farewell, old shed, thou'l scarcely now
afford
A shelter to a robin, simple bird,
With ruby throat ;
Yet on that spot where once fair H——
sigh'd
In all the witchery of beauteous pride,
I'll fondly doat.

EPIGRAM.

Pro Pelle Cutem.

H IS Grace gives Cludio a place for life,
For Cludio has got a handsome wife ;
Cludio is poor, in love his Grace is,
So Cludio and the peer exchange their
places.

Ippolitis.

I. P.

ANOTHER, BY THE SAME.

L OTHARIO, ravish'd with a smile
From Chloe, in a public place,
Exclaim'd, in stiff theatric style,
" Nature ne'er form'd so fair a face !"
By chance the fool for once was right,
'Twas merely paint and candle-light !

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF
FRANCE.

PHYSICAL DÉPARTEMENT, by M. Le-
Chev. CUVIER, Perpetual Secre-
tary.

Physics and Chemistry.—Count Rumford, who is continually occupied with the sciences, as far as they contribute to the good of society, has this year treated of heat under this last point of view, and has endeavoured with much care to determine how much heat is produced by the combustion of various substances.

To attain this object it was necessary in the first place to find a general method of measuring exactly these quantities of heat; and when we reflect on the complicated nature of the phenomena of combustion, we must be sensible of the nu-

merous difficulties which Count Rumford had to encounter in his attempts. It was only after a laborious investigation of 20 years that he was able to overcome them.

Count Rumford, by means of his newly invented apparatus, burnt successively different combustibles, taking care that the combustion was complete, that no residuum was left, and that neither smoke nor smell was emitted during the combustion. He found that a pound troy of each combustible, during its combustion, raised the heat of the following quantities of water from the freezing to the boiling point :—

White wax	7,2108 lbs. troy.
Olive oil	6,8900
Oil of colza	7,0906

Alcohol

Alcohol	5,1400 lbs. troy.
Sulphuric ether.....	6,1178
Naphtha	5,5900
Tallow	6,3755

Purnished with this previous knowledge, Count Rumford passed to the quantity of heat evolved by the combustion of wood; but here the problem became more complicated. A high temperature produces numerous changes in wood. One part of its constituents is driven off, while another enters into new combinations. It was necessary, therefore, in the first place, to examine the structure of wood, the specific gravity of its solid parts, the quantity of liquids and elastic fluids which it contains in their different states, and finally what charcoal furnishes.

After having exactly dried different specimens of wood in a stove, Count Rumford obtained this singular conclusion, that the specific gravity of the solid matter which constitutes the *timber* of wood is almost the same in all trees. By the same means he determined that the woody part of oak in full vegetation is only four-tenths of the whole. Air constitutes one-fourth of it, and the rest consists in sap. Light woods have still a much less quantity of solid matter; but the season of the year, and the age of the tree, occasion considerable variations. Ordinary dry wood contains above one-fourth of its weight of water. Even the oldest wood, though in the state of timber for ages, never contains less than one-sixth of its weight of water.

Count Rumford has determined, by exact experiments, that all absolutely dry woods give from 42 to 43 per cent. of charcoal. Hence he concludes that the lignous matter is identic in all woods. This loss, which the driest wood experiences when charred, the absolute quantity of carbon determined by Thenard and Gay-Lussac at 52 or 53 per cent., the matters which are deposited on the vessels, and finally, this fact, that wood too much dried, too nearly approaching to the state of charcoal, gives out less heat—all these circumstances induce Count Rumford to believe that the proper charry fibre, which he calls the woody skeleton, is surrounded by another substance, which he compares to the muscles, and which he calls vegetable flesh. The fire first attacks this envelope, because it contains hydrogen, which renders it more inflammable, and which contributes a great deal to the heat given out by wood.

From numerous experiments and complicated calculations, Count Rumford has drawn up a table of the quantity of water which the different woods, according to their state of dryness, can heat from the freezing to the boiling temperature. From this table it appears that the lime-tree gives out the most heat, and the oak the least, during combustion. From the same analysis it follows that the inevitable loss of heat during the charring of wood is more than 42 per cent., and by the ordinary processes of the charcoal-makers more than 64 per cent., because they form a considerable quantity of pyroligneous acid, which consumes this great proportion of carbon. It follows, likewise, that all the charcoal furnished by any wood whatever, furnishes only one-third of the heat that is furnished by the wood itself from which it was formed.

Count Rumford conceives, likewise, that he has ascertained this important fact for chemistry, that carbon may combine with oxygen, and form with it carbonic acid, at a much lower temperature than that in which it burns visibly.

He has determined also that the temperature of water at the moment of its formation by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen is eight times higher than that of iron heated so as to appear red in broad day-light; and that boiling water, in passing to the state of vapour, renders latent 1040 degrees of heat, or, which comes to the same thing, that this quantity is evolved when the vapour of water is condensed.

And according to the same experiments, the capacity of the vapour of water for heat diminishes with its temperature; and from the phenomena relative to the vapour of alcohol, we may conclude that the oxygen and hydrogen which enters into the composition of this liquid are not in the state of water.

The Class had proposed, as one of its physical prizes, the determination of the capacity of oxygen gas, carbonic acid gas, and hydrogen gas, for heat. This prize has been voted to a memoir of M. M. François Delaroche and Berard. These two philosophers have not satisfied themselves with the cases proposed; they have taken a general view of the matter, and determined the specific heat of other gases, and that of air and vapour under different pressures. Among other interesting particulars, they have found that the capacity of a given mass of air increases with its bulk. Reducing all the capacities

capacities to that of water, they have drawn up the following table of their labours:—

Capacity of Water	1.0000
Atmospheric air	0.2669
Hydrogen gas	3.2936
Carbonic acid gas.....	0.2210
Oxygen gas	0.2361
Azotic gas.....	0.2754
Nitrous oxide gas	0.2369
Olefiant gas	0.4207
Carbonic oxide gas ..	0.2884
Aqueous vapour.....	0.8470

Heat penetrates all bodies. It contributes essentially to their dilatation, and it is squeezed out, to use the expression, whenever they are reduced, by any operation whatever, to smaller dimensions. Thus we know, by experiments made ten years ago at Lyons by M. Mollet, that air suddenly compressed gives out heat, and that this heat is accompanied with light. This phenomenon has given origin to the convenient instrument by which tinder is kindled by the pressure of a piston.

M. de Saissy, a physician in Lyons, having repeated the experiments of M. Dessaix, could only produce light with oxygen gas, muriatic acid gas, and common air. Oxygen gas gives the most light, muriatic acid gas comes next in order, and common air gives the least of the three. The other gases do not become luminous, except when some oxygen is mixed with them. M. de Saissy concludes from this that the aërisome fluids have not the property of giving out light by compression, except when they contain oxygen free, or feebly combined. He thinks that this fact, when established, will give additional probability to the opinion that heat and light are different substances.

M. Thenard has made very singular experiments on ammoniacal gas, nearly inexplicable in the present state of chemistry. If we expose this gas in a state of purity to heat in a close porcelain tube, very little of it undergoes decomposition; but the decomposition goes on very rapidly if we put into the tube iron, copper, silver, gold, or platinum. These metals undergo a change in their physical qualities, but neither increase nor diminish in weight, neither take from nor give out to the gas any thing ponderable. Iron possesses this property in the highest degree. All the other metals (except the five above-mentioned) are destitute of the property altogether. The gas decomposed by this singular method consists of

three measures of hydrogen to one of azote. Sulphur and charcoal likewise decompose ammonia, but form with its elements new combinations.

Porous bodies absorb gases in different proportions, and charcoal is one of those that absorb the most. The accurate knowledge of the limits of this absorption being important in chemical operations, M. de Saussure has lately examined it with much care and success. All charcoals have not that property in the same degree, and all gases are not absorbed in the same proportion. The same charcoal will absorb 90 times its bulk of ammoniacal gas, and scarcely 1.75 of hydrogen gas.

M. Thenard has repeated these experiments, with some variations, and has obtained nearly the same results. He has thrown the whole into the form of a table. He has observed, as Saussure and Count Rumford had done in other experiments, that oxygen gas is changed into carbonic acid gas, though the temperature be not high. Nitrous gas is partly decomposed, and carbonic acid and azotic gas disengaged. But sulphurated hydrogen is the gas the absorption of which presents the most remarkable phenomena. It is destroyed in a short time, water and sulphur deposited, and so much heat evolved, that the temperature of the charcoal is greatly elevated.

M. Delaroche has been employed in ascertaining by new experiments the phenomena which animals present when exposed to a high temperature. He ascertained that the cutaneous and pulmonary evaporation was one of the causes which prevented animals from assuming completely the temperature of the surrounding medium; but that they did not preserve their own temperature unaltered, as had been said, but became hotter by degrees. But it was observed, that if the temperature of animals increased as that of the surrounding medium, they ought to reach a still higher temperature, because to that of the medium they ought to join that which is produced by respiration.

M. Delaroche, therefore, wished to determine the difference which the result of respiration, or, in other terms, the absorption of oxygen, would undergo in an air more or less heated, and he found it so small, that it is difficult to draw any conclusion. It is in the proportion of five to six. M. Delaroche conceived, that there might be no connection between the frequency of respiration and the

the chemical phenomena of that process; for in a hot air, the number of respirations was greatly increased. An interesting remark is, that cold-blooded animals show a much greater difference than others, and that heat sensibly increases the activity of their respiration; a fact which may assist us to explain several phenomena of their economy.

M. Vauquelin, continuing his researches on vegetable principles, has subjected the *daphne olpina* to numerous experiments. This shrub is known by the excessive acridity of its bark, which is employed in medicine as a rubefacient, and the extract of which, mixed with fatty matter, forms a pomatum, which in many cases is substituted for that of cantharides. By digesting this bark in alcohol and water, he discovered in it two new principles of a very remarkable nature. The first, which he calls the *acrid principle*, is of an oily and resinous nature. Not becoming volatile, but at a heat superior to that of boiling alcohol, it does not rise with that liquid, but may be distilled over with water. The second principle, named *bitter principle*, is soluble in boiling water; and on cooling, shoots into white crystals, having the form of needles. The bark of the *daphne* yielded besides, like that of many other plants, a green resin, a yellow colouring matter, a brown substance containing azote since it yielded ammonia, and salts with a base of potash, of iron, and of lime. M. Vauquelin terminates his memoir with this important observation, that the acrid and caustic vegetable substances are oily or resinous, and contain no acid, in which respect they agree with poisonous plants. Hence he concludes, that we ought to suspect those plants as not fit for eating, which contain no acid.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

On the 1st of March, a paper by Dr. Wells was read, giving an account of a woman, the offspring of white parents, part of whose skin was black. She was born in Suffolk, and is at present about twenty-three years of age. She is the only child of her father; but her mother, who was married a second time, has had eleven children since, all white. Her mother, when pregnant with her, got a fright by trampling on a live lobster; and to this the spots on her skin were ascribed. The whole of her body is very white, except the right shoulder, arm, and hand, which are mostly black, ex-

cept a white stripe on the fore arm. The black parts are darker than in a negro. Winslow has observed, that the cuticle in negroes is black; and Dr. Wells found this the case with the black cuticle of Harriet West. From this curious case, Dr. Wells draws the following inferences:—1. The black colour of negroes does not prove them to be a distinct race of animals from the whites. 2. The black colour cannot be ascribed to the action of the sun merely, as is the common opinion. An additional proof of the fallacy of such an opinion is, that those parts of negroes which are exposed to the sun, are not so black as those that are covered with clothes. It is well known that whites are not so well able to bear a warm climate as negroes; and that they are liable to many diseases in such a situation, from which negroes are free. On the other hand, whites are much better fitted to bear a cold climate than negroes. Suppose a colony of whites transported to the torrid zone, and obliged to subsist by their labour, it is obvious that a great proportion of them would speedily be destroyed by the climate, and the colony, in no long period of time, annihilated. The same thing would happen to a colony of negroes transported to a cold climate. Dr. Wells conceives, that the black colour of negroes is not the cause of their being better able to bear a warm climate, but merely the sign of some difference in constitution, which makes them able to bear such a climate. Suppose a colony of white men carried to the torrid zone; some would be better able to resist the climate than others. Such families would thrive, while the others decayed. These families would exhibit the sign of such a constitution; that is, they would be dark: and as the darker they were, the better they would be able to resist the climate; it is obvious, that the darker varieties would be the most thriving, and that the colony, on that account, would become gradually darker and darker coloured, till they degenerated into negroes. The contrary would happen to negroes transported to cold climates. Dr. Wells conceives that the woolly hair, and deformed features of the negroes, are connected with want of intellect. The negroes have been always slaves; and there is no instance of their better-shaped neighbours being subject to the negroes.

March 18. Sir E. Home, bart. communicated the result of his observations and

and experiments for ascertaining the origin of animal fat and adipocire. He began by detailing his experiments on fowls, and particularly alluded to the cassowary of Java, which has a colon of only twelve inches, while that of Africa has one forty-five feet long. This diversity he attributes to the wise economy of nature, the former country being extremely fertile, and the latter as sterile. This circumstance led him to examine the cause and effects of fat in the intestines, and the nourishment it affords to the entire animal; and hence he inferred, that it is the intestines in all animals which supply the system with fat. Amber-grease, he observed, is the product of a disease, and is never found in whales above seven feet from the anus; it is usually from fourteen pounds, to one hundred pounds; and in one instance a piece weighing, one hundred and eighty-two pounds, had been found. Sir E. described the state of a woman buried in Shoreditch church-yard, in 1790, ten feet below the surface of the ground, which is two feet below the level of a sewer passing through it, and leading to the Thames. In spring tides, the sewer overflows, and the dead bodies are inundated. After eleven years, in 1801, the grave was opened, and the whole body was found to consist of adipocire. According to some experiments made by Mr. Brande, the animal fibre is converted into adipocire, by immersion in

gall; hence, Sir E. concludes, that the gall-bladder assists in accumulating fat, as well as other functions of the animal economy. Fat is rapidly formed, and as quickly absorbed; it soon accumulates in dormant animals, and is again absorbed during their sleeping season; it lies near the skin, and in old people supplies the place of muscle, or fibre.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

On the 20th of April, a fossil turtle, from a quarry in Dorsetshire, was exhibited by Mr. Bullock. The specimen was very perfect, and exhibited the shell of the turtle almost complete. The quarry, from the pieces of stone attached to the specimen, he conceived to be limestone. Only another specimen of fossil turtle was found in this quarry, and it was broken in taking it out.

A letter from Mr. Heyne was read, giving an account of a very singular change which takes place daily in the leaves of a species of cotyledon from India, which is cultivated in our hot-houses. In the morning, these leaves are as sour as the leaves of sorrel; at noon, they are tasteless, and in the evening they are somewhat bitter. Mr. Heyne explains this singular change by supposing, that the plant absorbs oxygen gas during the night, and forms an acid, which is again decomposed during the day.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MRS. SARAH GUPPY'S, (BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIAR'S,) for Urns for Cooking Eggs, and keeping Muffins, Toast, &c. Warm.

THESE Urns are furnished with a small utensil, either to boil or steam eggs, without communicating with the tea-water, which may be done when required, or the steam dish or boiler laid by, and the urn used in the usual way. There is also an additional cover, so formed as to support a plate to be put on the top, (instead of the general one,) when any thing is required to be kept warm, or laid by when not wanted. The superior utility and agreeableness of the patent urns will, no doubt, be so evident to every person, as to give them a decided preference over all others; and, as the additional expense is very trifling, surely no person would be with-

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out such accommodations, even if wanted but seldom.

MR. JOSEPH MANTON'S, (DAVIES'-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE, LONDON,) for Improvements in Guns.

These improvements consist in the following particulars:—1. In a gravitating stop, which being applied to the lock of a gun or a pistol, will render the same less liable to be accidentally discharged while loading, if it should have been, inadvertently, set at the full cock.—2. In an inverted breeching, which contains proper cavities to permit the escape of any water which may fall on the breeching of a gun or pistol, when used in rainy weather.—3. In a lip added to the hammer of guns and pistols, which will turn off the water into the said cavities, and render it less liable to enter

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into the pan.—4. In what the patentee calls a musical spring, or bar, which, being applied within the trigger plate, will cause the speaking, or the click, that is the sound produced by drawing back the cock, to be a pleasant and musical sound. The particulars of these inventions are explained by drawings attached to the specification; for want of which it will be difficult to afford the reader the explanation required. The *gravitating stop* is a bent lever, moveable on a centre pin, which is supported by a bridge, screwed against the plate of the lock: the circular part is a weight or counterpoise, which governs the action of the gravitation stop. The arm is so situated that it may be moved towards the centre of the cock; and passing under a hook, formed out of the cock, it becomes a stop to the cock, and prevents its striking the hammer, although the trigger is discharged whenever the gun is used for shooting. The inverted *breeching* is made so as to prevent the water which falls upon the barrels of a double barrelled gun, from entering the pan; because, by the improvement here specified, the water drains down two inclined planes, which pass beneath the top-piece, and are brought together into one mortise formed between the breeches of both barrels, and the mortise being confined down through the stock, permits the water to pass away from the gun. The *lip* of the hammer overhangs the upper edge of the inclined plane, and turns off any water which may drop upon it, rendering it less liable to get into the pan. The *musical spring* consists in a spring, or bar, screwed to the plate, and each of the triggers has a small pin fixed into it when the cock is drawn back, and the peer gives the trigger a sudden jerk by falling into the bents of the tumbler. These pins strike upon the spring, or musical bar, and, as the triggers return instantly, they suffer the spring to vibrate and produce a vibrating sound, which will be more pleasing to the ear than the dead click produced by the trigger in the common manner, striking upon the trigger-plate of the spring.

MR. TIMMIN'S, (MOUNT-STREET, BIRMINGHAM,) for an improved Method of making and erecting Hot-Houses.

The object of this invention is to remove the complaints made against wood, as quickly going to decay, and against cast iron, on account of its

oxidation; evils that are occasioned by the damps and steam necessarily existing in all horticultural buildings. To avoid these, the patentee makes use of copper in the rafters, and all other parts of the building that are liable to the action of the steam: this, though not half the size of wood or cast iron, is stronger than either, and will not only last a longer time, but will admit a much larger proportion of sun and light, which are of great importance to the gardener. The expense must, however, we conceive, be proportionally greater. This method is applicable and well adapted to all other purposes where sash-windows are used, in which light, strength, and durability are desirable.

MR. HANBURY'S (FLUSH, HECKMONDWICKE, near LEEDS,) for Flush Carpeting.

On comparing the methods of weaving Scotch and Kidderminster carpeting with the new Flush carpeting, the principal difference that appears is, that the webs of the Scotch and Kidderminster carpets are united only by the intersections at the edges of the figure and ground, while the webs in the Flush carpeting are, throughout, firmly and entirely united. The solidity thus acquired is very considerable, but an adequate idea of the comparative strength and firmness can only be acquired by inspection.—By a particular method of contrasting the ground and the pattern, or figure, (independant of colour,) the texture is so varied in appearance as to give a prominence to the pattern, which is also very novel and pleasing; but the ground and figure may be woven plain, as formerly, and yet retain the superior durability produced by the union of the webs.—Distinct (and particularly large) patterns could not be advantageously introduced by the old method, as the intersections were fewer, and the webs were consequently so disunited as to give a flimsiness to the fabric; all which, in the Flush carpet, is wholly obviated.

MR. BALL'S, (WORMWOOD-STREET, BISHOPS-GATE,) for an improved Cooking-Stove.

The stoves manufactured on the principle to be described in this article, are of different sizes; perhaps the one best adapted to a family, consisting of from eight to twelve or fourteen persons, is denominated E, which contains an oven twenty-one inches wide and of the same depth;

depth: of which the price is twenty-seven guineas. The oven is intended for baking and roasting. When baking is the only operation, the heat proceeding from a small fire is made to go entirely round the oven: but if roasting only be required, then there is a contrivance to prevent the heat from communicating its whole force to the lower part of the oven, so that the meat, &c. which are turned on spits, (two joints may be roasted at once) are dressed by the heat communicated chiefly to the upper part of the oven. By this method the unpleasant flavour occasioned in common ovens, by the dropping of fat on the bottom, is said to be prevented; and the more so, as a common dripping-pan is introduced, as well for the purpose of basting, as for receiving what proceeds from the meat. If baking and roasting be required at the same time, there is a contrivance to regulate the heat so as to answer both purposes at the same time, and without the one interfering with the other. When broiling is required, a gridiron may be introduced, and the operation is performed in the oven. Boiling, stewing, frying, &c. are done with saucepans, and other vessels, placed on the top of the stove, which is always sufficiently hot for these purposes. In this apparatus there is apparently a much smaller consumption of fire than in any cooking apparatus we

have ever seen; the principal objection seems to be in the roasting within an oven, and by heat communicated through iron, instead of by an open fire, though it must be admitted that by means of a small hole near the bottom on one side, and by not shutting the door quite close on the other, there is a constant current of fresh air passing through it while the meat is roasting. The fire place is in front of the apparatus, and under it is a box, easily removed, to catch the ashes. Attached to the stove are the following articles: an iron tube for a chimney to conduct the smoke into the common flue, with a frame, and door to admit a chimney-sweeper: spindle and pulleys to fix under a jack, supposed to be in a kitchen; a wooden drawer underneath the stove, to form a hot closet; spits and racks; a gridiron; dripping-pan; moveable oven bottom; baster; dredger; trivet and fender; two scrapers; coal-shovel and crook.

We think it will be thought an objection to this invention that the soot must be cleared away on each morning, because, though every facility is given to the performance of the operation, yet the perpetual repetition of a dirty job must be disagreeable to those who have to perform it. In our next number we shall refer to another apparatus or two intended for the same purposes.

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Cuvier, Recherches sur les Ossemens fossiles de Quadrupèdes, où l'on rétablit les Caractères de plusieurs Espèces d'Animaux que les Révolutions du Globe paroissat avoir détruites, 4 vols. 4to. fig. br. 1812. Paris 31. 8s.

Delandine, Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Lyon, ou Notices sur leur Ancienneté, Auteurs, Objets, Caractère de leur Ecriture, &c. précédés de Notices sur les MSS. en général, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. br. 1812, Lyon. 21. 2s.

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géographiques, historiques et commerciaux, 2 vols. 8vo. br. belle carte, 1812, Paris. 1l. 8s.

Langlés, Monumens anciens et modernes de l'Hindostan, pt. fol. pap. vél. avec figures superbes par les premiers Artistes, livraisons 1 à 3, à 1l. 11s. 6d. chaque.

Michaud, Histoire des Croisades, tom 1. gros 8vo. br. cartes, 1812. 15s.

Montgaillard, seconde Guerre de Pologne, ou Considérations sur la Paix publique du Continent, et sur l'Indépendance maritime de l'Europe, 8vo. br. 1812, Paris. 10s. 6d.

Progrès (des) de la Puissance Russe, depuis son Origine jusqu'au Commencement du XIXème Siècle, 8vo. br. 1812, Paris. 14s.

Raymond, Tableau historique, géographique, militaire, et moral de l'Empire de Russie, 2 gros vol. 8vo. br. cartes, 1812, Paris. 1l. 10s.

Système continental (sur le) et sur ses Rapports avec la Suède, 8vo. br. 1812, Londres. 4s.

Genlis, Mde. de, Les Bergères de Madiam, ou le Jeunesse de Moyse, poème en prose en 6 chants, avec Notes historiques, &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo. br. Londres. 4s.

Pigault Maubailarcq, Isaure d'Aubignie, Imitation de l'Anglais, 4 vols. 12mo. br. 1812, Paris. 1l.

Hermite (l') de la Chaussée d'Antin, ou

Observations sur les Mœurs et les Usages Parisiens au Commencement du XIXème Siècle, tome 1er. 8vo. br. fig. 1813, Paris. 12s.

Jay, le Glaenur, ou Essais de Nicola Freeman, recueillis et publiés par lui, 8vo. br. 1812, Paris. 12s.

La Harpe, Lycée ou Cours de Littérature ancienne et moderne, nouv. édit. rev. corr. renseignée dans la partie Littéraire, et précédée de la Vie de l'Auteur, par Auger, 8 vols. 12mo. br. 1813, Paris. 1l. 10s.

Picard, son Théâtre, 6 vols. 8vo. br. 1812, Paris. 1l. 13s. 6d.

Barbier, Dissertations sur 60 Traductions Françaises de l'Imitation de J. C. et sur son Auteur, 12mo. br. 1812, Paris. 8s.

Burckhardt, Tables de la Lune, 4to. br. 1812, Paris. 15s.

Cuvier, Recherches sur les Ossements fossiles de Quadrupèdes, où l'on rétablit les Caractères de plusieurs Espèces d'Animaux que les Révolutions du Globe paroissent avoir détruites, 4 vols. 4to. fig. br. 1812. Paris 1l. 8s.

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to the Russian original in a supplementary volume.

Mr. Dr. Lee is engaged in a useful Compendium of Geology, being the result of his extensive experience and observations on that interesting science.

At a crisis when so much depends on artillery, we feel it proper to record the following improved regulations for the education and admission of gentlemen cadets into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich:—1. No candidate for the situation of gentleman cadet to be admitted under fourteen, or above sixteen, years of age. 2. Every candidate previous to his reception must be acquainted with fractions; duodecimals; the four first rules of algebra; definitions in plane geometry; English grammar; and French grammar. If not called upon to be examined at 14, the candidate is expected to pursue his studies, so as to attain the following additional qualifications by the time he is near 16, without which, or some part of them, in proportion to his age, he cannot be received after he is fourteen years old, viz. the remainder of algebra, except cubic equations; the first two books of Euclid's Elements of Geometry; or instead of Euclid's Geometry, the first sixty-five Theorems in Doctor Hutton's course of Mathematics; construing and parsing the French language. 3. All candidates are to be publicly examined by the proper masters in the Royal Military Academy, and if found deficient in any of these preparatory parts of learning are to be rejected. These regulations are to take place from the Midsummer vacation, 1814.

As the controversy between Dr. Priestley and Bishop Horley, on the subject of the early opinions of the Fathers respecting the person of Christ, has been brought again before the public, by the republication of the works of the latter; Mr. WRIGHT, of Hackney, a gentleman perfectly qualified for the task, is about to publish a pamphlet, addressed to Mr. Beisham, which will throw considerable light on the most important points of that dispute.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing an edition of the select writings of HENRY JAMES PYE, esq. to consist of six volumes in octavo; in poetry—drama—novels—criticism—miscellanies.

Captain LASKEY is printing a scientific description of the rarities in that collection, "the Hunterian Museum," now deposited at the college of Glasgow. It is intended to comprise the rare cur-

iosities, and valuable articles, in every department of art, science, and literature, contained in that great repository.

Graphic Illustrations of the dramatic works of Shakespeare are announced, consisting of ONE HUNDRED fine prints, engraved by Bartolozzi, Sharpe, Heath, Middiman, Schiavonetti, and other first-rate artists, from the original pictures of Reynolds, Opie, Smirke, Northcote, Tresham, Westall, Hamilton, &c. &c. as lately exhibited at the Shakespeare Gallery, Pall Mall; to be published in twelve monthly parts.

ZERAH COLBURN, the American boy, continues to attract much attention among the curious in London. We gave a particular account of his powers of calculation in a former Number. He multiplies 4 figures into 4 with momentary precision, and extracts the cube root of 12 figures with equal facility. Mr. S. Ellis thinks he pursues the methods published in this Magazine a few months ago by Mr. JOHN EVANS.

The fifth and last number of *Liber Veritatis*, or prints after CLAUDE LORRAIN, is in forwardness.

Early in June will be published, Part I. containing ten prints, of a set of engravings intended to illustrate (4to. or 8vo. editions, of) the Holy Scriptures. The work, when complete, is to consist of one hundred fine plates, and is to appear periodically, in similar portions. The designs are described as entirely original, and to have been composed from observations, sought for and obtained with considerable labour and expence.

A new periodical paper has been announced at Oxford, under the title of THE CENSOR, by members of that University.

Hibernia: an Historical and Topographical Account of Ireland; displaying its Civil, Military, Ecclesiastic, and Monastic History and Antiquities; the Lives of eminent persons, and Genealogies of the most considerable families, from the earliest to the present period, is preparing for publication; by Sir WILLIAM BERNAM, Deputy Ulster King of Arms, and W. M. MASON, esq.

In a few days will be published, a Letter to the Rev. Herbert Marsh, D.D. F.R.S. in confutation of his opinion that the Dissenters are aiming at the subversion of the religious establishments of this country.

An additional volume of "The Pictures of Verdun" will soon be published, un-

der the title of, "The Englishman at Verdun, or the Prisoner of Peace."

A Series of Flowers, coloured from nature, from the designs of Madame VINCENT, of Paris, engraved by Mr. H. Busby, is in forwardness.

A new translation is announced of Atala, or the Amours of two Savages in the Desert, by CHATEAUBRIAND.

A satire, which deserves to be generally read as a specific against certain literary quackeries, has lately appeared under the title of JOKEBY.

An edition of the late Mr. ROBINSON's Scripture Characters is announced in monthly parts.

In the press, and speedily will be published, Mount Erin, an Irish Tale, in two vols. 12mo. by MATILDA POTTER.

Captain CARNALL, of Kensington has begun to cultivate the Cæsarian Kale, a valuable and excellent vegetable, likely to rank high in esteem, though at present unknown in the United Kingdom. During the winter, particularly in severe frost and deep snows, when other green fodder for cattle cannot be had, this plant, from its elevation, growing to four or five feet, and its natural hardiness, will yield abundant and successive supplies. Early in the spring it produces vast numbers of large delicious sprouts for the table, equal in sweetness to asparagus; and it is asserted, that cows fed on this plant give a greater quantity of milk, with butter of a richer flavour, than when fed on any other vegetable.

Capt. LAYMAN has made some interesting experiments before the Board of Agriculture, on a means discovered by him of extracting from green timber all the corrupting juices, so as to apply them at once to ship-building and other purposes. His process increases the strength from twenty to fifty per cent. in a few days. His preparation diminishes the specific gravity as the timber increases in strength.

A Scotch naturalist has rebutted the conceits of Dr. Johnson, by publishing an account of large trees in Scotland. He mentions an oak 24 feet six inches round, at four feet from the ground; an ash, at Kilnlie, in Lochaber, 58 feet round, and another at Bonhill 34 feet round, at four feet from the ground. A chesnut at Finhaven was 42 feet 8 inches round; and a yew at Fortingal 52 feet round.

Mr. PERING, in a book on the navy, states that a 74 gun ship consumes 2,000 trees of two tons each, and that the hull of a three-decker costs 100,000l.

MONTLY MAG. No. 241.

Two great marine works are now in progress—the grand arsenal at Northfleet, near Gravesend, and the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound. The cost will be several millions; but the benefits, it is said, will be commensurate.

Messrs. OWEN, DAVIES, and other able Welsh historians, appear now to have established the fact that the Druids possessed a symbolic character, not unlike the Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Indeed Mr. Owen has inserted in his learned Welsh Dictionary a copy of the original *Caelbren y Beirdd*, or Billet of the Signs of the Bards, to which we refer our readers as a singular curiosity, of the authenticity of which we entertain little doubt.

Mr. WARDROP has published an account of a boy born deaf and blind. It appears that he distinguished substances by his touch and smell. "To the sense of smell he seemed chiefly indebted for his knowledge of different persons. He appeared to know his relations and intimate acquaintances by smelling them very slightly, and he at once distinguished strangers at a considerable distance. When a stranger approached him, which he knew by his sense of smell, he eagerly began to touch some parts of his body, commonly taking hold of the arm, which he held near his nose, and after two or three strong inspirations through the nostrils he appeared to form a decided opinion regarding him. If this was favourable, he expressed by his countenance more or less satisfaction; but if unfavourable, he suddenly went off to a distance, with expressions of carelessness or disgust."

A late Portuguese work on port wine states, as matter of complaint, that the growers are in the habit of giving only a few hours boiling to the wines, and of *dashing* them, in the course of the fermentation, with bad brandy to give them strength, and with the elderberry, and the rind of the ripe grape, to give them colour. Most of the factories at Oporto buy, it is said, large quantities of brandy and elderberries to mix with the wines in their own cellars.

A pipe of port wine costs at Oporto 15l. and in London 180l.! The duties in England produce 2,000,000l. per annum.

Mr. SHEPHERD, of Uley, in Gloucestershire, ascribes the hardness of Spanish wool to an injudicious process of the Spaniards in clearing it of all its grease; and he ascribes the harshness of wool grown

on the calcareous soils of Sussex and Wiltshire to the effect of the dust of their soils. He recommends therefore, in order to attain perfection in wool, that the native grease be preserved in it as much as possible, as well while on the sheep's back as after it is sheared. He found that Merino fleeces average 4 lbs. 1 oz. when not washed on the sheep's back, and but 3 lbs. 15 oz. when washed, each producing 4s. per pound.

It appears that there are 120,000 sheep in the Shetland islands, and that their finest wool produces stockings worth two guineas per pair, and the coarsest worth only four pence.

Dr. ISAAC BUXTON published some interesting cases, in the last Medical and Physical Journal, of the successful treatment of persons affected by pulmonary diseases, by a regulated temperature of from 65° to 70°. The same Number contains also a very learned paper on Ischuria, by Dr. Yeats of Bedford.

It appears by Mr. FORBES's Oriental Memoirs, that in India the bite of venomous snakes is actually cured by the waving of a dagger over the affected person without touching him. Does not this confirm, in a degree, the effects ascribed to tractors and magnets, and accord with the late experiments of Mr. Brodie on Poisons?

It is computed that lime, to the value of a million sterling, is used by the Scotch farmers in every three years; and that the coal mines of Scotland produce annually two millions and a half of tons, worth nearly a million sterling.

Corn, to the value of a million and a quarter sterling, was imported into the British islands during the last year.

Mr. WALKER, of Horncastle, has applied the powers of the steam engine with great success in draining land in Lincolnshire. He calculates that a 12 horse power, consuming 33 cwt. of coals per day, would raise 20,000 cubic feet of water 24 feet high, and would drain Whittlesea Mere in less than a year. We learn that before this fatal war the States of Holland were in treaty with Messrs. Boulton and Watt for engines for the drainage of the great mere of Haerlem. The cost would in general be less than 6d. per acre!

A chemical analysis of champignons proves that they differ in many particulars from all known vegetables; and their particular modification of vegetable matter is called *Fungine*. It is separated from the other

parts of the fungus by boiling water a little alkalized, and is then a white, pulpy, and insipid substance, forming the chief part of the nutriment of the esculent fungi. Boiling in general extracts the noxious principle of the whole class.

Mr. LUKE HOWARD thinks that falling stars are electrical phenomena, and dissipated in the lowest atmosphere.

A Portuguese newspaper has been commenced in London, under the title of *Espelho, politico e moral*.

By the observations of Mr. JOSEPH GREGSON, of Liverpool, it appears that in 1802 there fell at that place 33.54 inches of rain, and were evaporated 21.07 inches; in 1803 the inches were respectively 25.22 and 23.69; and in 1804, 29.88 and 24.32. A singular discordance, but producing an average in three years of 29.55 inches precipitation, and of 23 inches evaporation, provided Mr. Gregson's apparatus and care are to be depended upon.

The amount of milk sold in the metropolis is calculated to be 1,250,000l. annually, or 60,000,000 of quarts. This, supposing 1,000,000 of inhabitants, allows sixty quarts to each individual. Supposing the produce of a milch cow, fed with grains, &c. to be ten quarts per day, for three hundred and twenty days, or 3,200 quarts, it would require 87,750 cows, to afford the quantity of milk sold; a strong proof of the adulteration which takes place, as there is not near that number kept. Better would it be to feed cows, intended to give milk, on food dressed by steam, especially hay. The cost of feeding on steamed hay would be nearly as follows:

	s. d.
One and a half stone of hay, at 6l.	
per ton	1 0
One stone dry ditto, 14lb. to the	
stone	0 8
Steaming, labour, &c. : : :	0 4
	—
	per day 2 0

The produce of each milch cow is twelve quarts per day.

At Cambridge, the subject of the Senatorian Prize Poem for the present year is, "The Death of Saul and Jonathan." —Subjects of the Exercises for the Members' Prizes for the present year are—Senior Bachelors: *Quid potissimum boni vel mali ab insini ordinis juventute literis instituenda sit oriundum?* —Middle Bachelors: *Omnis doctrina ingenuarum et humanarum artium uno quodam societatis vinculo continetur.*

Professor BERZELIUS, of Stockholm, after

after making numerous experiments on the *Lactic Acid*, concludes, that it is a peculiar acid, and perfectly distinct from all others. The same able chemist has lately published a series of experiments to determine the definite and simple proportions in which the constituent parts of unorganized substances are united with each other, in which he fully confirms the beautiful theory of Mr. DALTON. This able Swedish chemist is now in London.

DON JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ, having adverted with severity on alledged errors of Colonel Mudge's Trigonometrical Survey of England, as differing from the measures of the French, and other mathematicians in other countries, Dr. Olinthus Gregory has published a spirited reply, in defence of the English surveyors; and he contends, that the variation arises from anomalies in the attractions of the plummet in an island.

An artist, in a late publication, states, that there are three kinds of Rilievos, Basso, Alto, and Mezzo. *Basso Rilievo*, when the projection is less than one half of the natural thickness of the object represented: such as is seen in coins and medals, and the friezes and other ornaments usually employed in buildings. *Mezzo Rilievo*, when one half of the figure emerges, as it were, from the sub-stratum. *Alto Rilievo*, when the figure is so completely salient that it adheres to the plane only by a narrow strip.

GERMANY.

A new periodical paper, *Die Neue Biene*, (The New Bee,) by Dr. von HAUPT, a very distinguished advocate and author, has lately been announced at Hamburgh, and merits, we are told, the preference of the literary world.

A modern German writer gives the following character of the inexorable tyrant who through so many years imprisoned poor Trenck. "If," says he, "we separate him from his talents in war, he was the least amiable prince that ever sat on a throne. He united a capricious and violent temper to the most disgusting habits, and never did an act of kindness in his life from benevolent feelings."

Mr. LEEBECK, a German chemist, having lately made a mixture of oxynitrate and hydrogen gas, exposed them to the light of the sun, which suddenly decomposed them with a great explosion. This experiment was suggested by Gay Lussac and Thenard, and M. Leebeck has repeated it with success, by means of gas collected over hot water. Illo

afterwards introduced this gas into a yellowish red bell glass, and another of a deep blue, which he exposed to the solar rays. In the blue bell glass, the decomposition took place instantly without any explosion, and in a minute, at most, it was ended, and the greater part of the bell glass was filled with water. On the contrary, in the red bell glass, the decomposition took place very slowly: after being exposed for twenty minutes to very strong solar rays, a very small quantity of water rose in the red bell glass. This mixture of gas in the red bell glass, was also introduced into a white bell glass, and also exposed to the solar rays; when no explosion took place, but in a few minutes the decomposition was complete, and the glass was filled with water.

A German moralist, in this age of chemistry, has published an analysis of the character of the German women, and assigned the several proportions of 32 parts as under:—

Vanity	-	-	8 parts.
Love of Rule	-	-	4 parts.
Sexual Passion	-	-	4 parts.
Artifice	-	-	4 parts.
Fickleness	-	-	4 parts.
Timidity	-	-	2 parts.
Imbecility	-	-	2 parts.
Superstition	-	-	4 parts.
			32 parts!

FRANCE.

M. CUVIER has just published, in four volumes in quarto, with numerous plates, a collection of all his memoirs on the fossil bones of quadrupeds. He has described seventy-eight species, forty-nine of which were certainly unknown to naturalists, and sixteen or eighteen are still doubtful. The other bones found in these recent beds, appear to belong to animals known. In a preliminary dissertation, the author explains the method which he followed, and the results which he obtained. It appears to him, from facts which he has established, that the earth has undergone several great and sudden revolutions, the last of which, not more remote than five or six thousand years, destroyed the country, at that time inhabited by the species of animals existing, and offered for a habitation to the feeble remains of these species, continents which had been already inhabited by other beings, which a preceding revolution had buried, and which appeared in their actual state at the time of this last revolution.

A report was lately made to the class of physical sciences of the Imperial Institute, in which it is stated, that out of 2,671,662 subjects, vaccinated in France, only seven authenticated cases appear of patients having afterwards taken the small-pox.

Some late experiments by M. VAUQUELIN, on the human brain, give the following results:

1. The fatty matter (probably indential);
2. Albumen;
3. Osmazone;
4. Different salts; (phosphate of soda, lime and magnesia);
5. Phosphorus;
6. Sulphur;

In the following proportions:

Water	-	-	80
White fatty matter	-	-	4.53
Reddish ditto	-	-	0.7
Albumen	-	-	7
Osmazone	-	-	1.12
Phosphorus	-	-	1.5
Acids and salts	-	-	5.15
		Parts	<u>100</u>

The medulla elongata, and spinal marrow, are of the same nature as the brain; but they contain more fatty matter, and

less albumen, osmazone, and water; hence the spinal marrow has more consistence than the brain. The nerves are of the same nature as the brain, but they contain less fatty matter, and green colouring matter, and much more albumen.

By the official returns of the population of the French empire in 1812, it appears that there were in the ancient provinces of France, 28,786,911 souls; and in the countries annexed to France since the revolution, 13,951,466, making a total of 42,738,377. In Old France, the number to a square mile is 194.5, and in the united countries 228.5. Old France contains 147,973 square miles, and the new departments 61,050. Yet it is to such a country as this, in the centre of Europe, that a few political madmen propose to dictate terms of peace; and it is in regard to such a country, with such resources, that a few corrupt editors of newspapers, continually delude vain and unthinking people with assurances of speedy overthrow and conquest! We cannot help exclaiming on the subject with the late Mr. Fox, "O feeble Cervantes, &c."

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of important Judicial Decisions.

CAP. CXI. "An Act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the Militia, and Local Militia, in Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve."—9th July, 1812.

Cap. CXII. "An Act for defraying, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the charge of the pay and clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the said Militia during peace."—9th July, 1812.

Cap. CXIII. "An Act for raising the sum of one million two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, Irish currency, by treasury bills for the service of Ireland, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve."—9th July, 1812.

Cap. CXIV. "An Act to enable the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been, or shall be granted by parliament for the

service of Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve."—9th July, 1812.

Cap. CXV. "An Act to make more effectual provision for enabling the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin to erect, repair, and maintain light-houses and lights round the coasts of Ireland, and to raise a fund for defraying the charge thereof."—9th July, 1812.

Cap. CXVI. "An Act to amend an Act of this session of parliament, for amending the laws relating to the Local Militia of England."—13th July, 1812.

This Act recites the statute 52 Geo. III, c. 38, and enacts, that persons who have served personally in the Local Militia for their period of service, shall be exempted from ballot for two years.

Cap. CXVII. "An Act for imposing additional duties of customs on certain species of wood, and on pot and pearl-ashes imported into Great Britain."—13th July, 1812.

Additional duties on balks, fir quarters,

&c. and pot and pearl ashes to be paid, and drawback allowed.—Temporary duty to be paid during the war, &c.—Duty on balks, &c. may be secured by bond.—43 Geo. iii. c. 132.—Duty not to extend to balks, &c. imported from the British colonies in America, &c.—Duties payable on the articles described in the schedule taken out of warehouse after Sept. 1, 1812, though imported before that time.—Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of customs.—Balks, &c. five inches square, or upwards, subject to the duty payable on fir timber, &c.—Duties how to be levied.—Application of duties.—In cases of contracts, duties to be added to the prices.—Act may be altered or repealed.

Cap. CXVIII. “An Act to amend an Act made in the present session of parliament, intituled, an Act to revive and continue until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, so much of an Act made in the forty-ninth year of his present Majesty, to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain, in the United Kingdom, as relates to Great Britain; and to revive and continue another Act made in the forty-ninth year aforesaid, to suspend the importation of British or Irish-made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland respectively; and for granting certain duties on worts, or wash, made from sugar during the prohibition of distillation from corn or grain in Great Britain.”—13th July, 1812.

Cap. CXIX. “An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the forty-third year of his present Majesty, as permits the importation of goods and commodities from Turkey, Egypt, or the Levant seas, in foreign ships.”—13th July, 1812.

This statute however allows the same thing to be done under the King's licence.—So much of recited Act as permits the importation of goods from Turkey, Egypt, or the Levant seas, in vessels navigated with foreign seamen, repealed.—His Majesty may, by order in council during hostilities, permit the importation of goods from Turkey, &c. in any ship navigated with foreign seamen.

Cap. CXX. “An Act to explain, amend, and extend the provisions of an Act, passed in the last session of parliament, for enabling the wives and families of soldiers to return to their homes, to the widows, wives and families of soldiers dying or employed on foreign service.”—13th July, 1812.

51 Geo. iii. c. 106.—When any wives, &c. of soldiers return from abroad, certificates to be given by the commanding officer, &c. or if they land without such

certificate, by the nearest general officer, which shall entitle them to receive the allowance.—Certificates to be shewn to a magistrate, who shall make out a route and give a certificate, which shall entitle them to an allowance.

Cap. CXXI. “An Act to authorize the transfer, to the East Indies, of debts originally contracted there, on the part of the East India Company, payable in England.”—13th July, 1812.

Agreements heretofore made, or to be made, for the re-transfer from London to the East Indies, of sums of money, shall be valid.

Cap. CXXII. “An Act to remove doubts as to an Act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, relating to raising men for the service of the East India Company.”—13th July, 1812.

50 Geo. iii. c. 37.—Recited Act extended to Ireland.

Cap. CXXIII. “An Act for amending and enlarging the powers of an Act passed in the fiftieth year of his present Majesty, to enable his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to grant leases of certain lands and premises, called Prince's Meadows, in the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, parcel of his said Royal Highness's Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of building thereon.”—13th July, 1812.

33 Geo. iii. c. 78.—49 Geo. iii. c. 191.—50 Geo. iii. c. 6.—Contracts and agreements already entered into for improvements, may be varied or altered, and new contracts and agreements entered into for better effecting the general arrangement of building on the premises.—Such contracts and agreements to be valid.—Leases may be granted of Prince's Meadows.—Certain conditions of the leases.—Leases and contracts to be inrolled.—Any part of the premises may be set apart for roads, streets, &c.—Sewers and drains to be made.—Powers vested in commissioners of sewers not affected.—Docks, &c. may be made on the premises abutting the Thames.—Rights of the city of London, not to be affected, &c.—While the dukedom of Cornwall shall be in abeyance, or the duke a minor, &c. the powers of this Act to be exercised by the King, &c.—General saving.

Cap. CXXIV. “An Act for vesting in his Majesty, his heirs and successors, certain lands or grounds, formerly part of the wastes of the manor of Sandhurst, in the county of Berks, freed and discharged of commonable and other rights.”—13th July, 1812.

Cap. CXXV. “An Act for granting to

to his Majesty a sum of money, to be raised by lotteries."—13th July, 1812.

Cap. CXXVI. "An Act to repeal the several Acts for the collection and management of the stamp duties in Ireland, and to make more effectual regulations for collecting and managing the said duties."—18th July, 1812.

This is a very extensive body of laws, relating to the stamps of Ireland.

Cap. CXXVII. "An Act to prohibit, until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the making of starch, hair-powder, and blue, from wheat and other articles of food; and for suspending part of the duties now payable on the importation into Great Britain, of Starch."—18th July, 1812.

Cap. CXXVIII. "An Act for better securing the duties on malt."—18th July, 1812.

This Act contains several regulations concerning malting, as that maltsters are to construct their cisterns, that officers may have free access to two sides, and if of certain dimensions, to provide a ladder and plank, to enable officers to gauge every part of them.

Cap. CXXIX. "An Act for amending two Acts passed in the forty eighth and forty-ninth years of his present Majesty, for enabling the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to grant life annuities."—18th July, 1812.

Cap. CXXX. "An Act for the more effectual punishment of persons destroying the properties of his Majesty's subjects; and enabling the owners of such properties to recover damages for the injury sustained."—18th July, 1812.

Cap. CXXXI. "An Act to exempt from the duties of one shilling, and of sixpence in the pound, certain augmentations made to the stipends of parishes in Scotland."—18th July, 1812.

Augmentations which do not extend to £50l. yearly, exempted from the duty of 1s. 6d. in the pound.

Cap. CXXXII. "An Act for explaining, amending, and extending the several laws relative to the payment of forfeited and unclaimed shares of army prize-money, to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea; and for directing the mode of making up the accounts of pensions paid to the widows of officers of the army."—18th July, 1812.

Cap. CXXXIII. "An Act for taking an account of the population of Ireland, and of the increase or diminution thereof."—18th July, 1812.

By the Schedule in this Act a return is required of all the population, distinguishing the inhabited houses, houses building, houses uninhabited, families employed in trade, agriculture, and manufactures, &c.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 17th of April, and the 18th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 14.] (The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

AYLWARD P. W. Greenwich road, potter. (Parker, Greenwich)
ASHMAN R. Alibuton, banker. (Luxmore, London)
Byrne J. Portsmouth, factorian. (Hart, Portsmouth)
Berry C. Weeting's Alley, Cornhill, Rationer. (Con-
canon)
Braham D. High Holborn, Staffordshire warehouseman. (Harris)
Baines J. Colchester, factor. (Vilne and co. London)
Breadhead S. and E. Guiney, Sheffield, Britannia metal
manufacturers. (Tilson and co. London)
Blake J. Watling street, appraiser. (Taylor)
Bragg J. Bridges Street, Covent Garden, Jeweller. (Magnew)
Brown J. Hackney, builder. (Alliston and co. London)
Bruder J. G. Liverpool, plumber. (Aviun, Liverpool)
Boucher C. Walbrook, merchant. (Lawedge)
Browne J. Plymouth, bookseller. (Drew and co. London)
Bennett J. Blackburn, Lancaster. (Tarrant and co.
London)
Borth W. Filton, manufacturer. (Ellis, London)
Cooper J. Kidderminster, victualler. (Price and co.
London)
Cartwright T. Bilton, grocer. (Tarrant and co.
London)
Crockett P. and A. Platt, jun. Liverpool, merchants.
(Frattey, London)
Clark R. and R. Brown, Clement's Lane, grocers.
(Gatty and co.)
Clulib, R. Kingland, Devon, butcher. (Collett and co.
London)

Coates J. and M. Farlington, Durham, druggist.
(Lowndes and co. London)
Charleworth J. Stafford, knob-lock maker. (Price
and co. London)
Crosley T. J. and M. Manchester, dealers. (Shepheard
and co. London)
Cole W. H. St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, bark
wareman. (Williams)
Carter J. Kent and Essex Tavern, Whitechapel. (Bland-
ford and co.)
Clark M. Gotport, merchant. (Palmer and co. London)
Cobden W. Chichester, brewer. (Few and co. London)
Cook J. Whitnash, timber merchant. (Shepherd and
London)
Davis T. and P. Portway, Tipton, Stafford, timber mer-
chants. (Williams, London)
Davis J. Brighton, carrier. (Moor)
Dixon J. and L. Ramsoen, Leeds, dyers. (Sutty,
London)
Dyer T. Stratford, miller. (Collins and co. London)
Dean J. Chatham, rope maker. (Rucks, London)
Davidson J. Kensington, merchant. (Darling, London)
Edwards J. Waltham Holy Cross, carpenter. (Jeffers,
Waltham Abbey)
Edlin T. Watford, brazier. (Turner, London)
Emmings P. Queen street, Islington, builder. (Robins
and co. London)
Feather J. Southampton Row, ironmonger. (Harvey)
Gibson J. Hampstead Road, merchant. (Whitcroft)
Grice J. jun. Shad Thames, Horleydown, anchorman
street
Goldsmith T. Epfield, wharfinger. (Pownall, London)
Griffith S. Sun street, Ropeller. (Randall)
Gresham E. and J. Halifax, varnish manufacturers. (Mason,
London)

Gray

Ort W. Redruth, victualler. (Cardales and co. London
Gale R. and T. Dow, Liverpool, merchants. (Boswell
and co. London
Horn J. Portsea, stopfeller. (Jones and co. London
Hull T. Upper Bondington, Northampton, victualler.
(Spin, Banbury
Keye W. Jermyn street, wine merchant. (Burn
Licks G. E. Sun street, jeweller. (Briggs
Rott T. Pall Mall, jeweller. (Llewellyn
Humble M. Liverpool, merchant. (Boswell and co.
London
Bourdon W. West Malling, Kent, grocer. (Debary
and co. London
Hart T. Cloth Fair, West Smithfield, baker. (Singleton
Heather G. F. Cunard Road, timber merchant. (Hackett
Hare T. Bristol, victualler. (Poole and co. London
Hall A. Grafton street East, carpenter. (Jeys
Hillam R. Pancras lane, packing-cafe maker. (Kyre
Hale J. H. Ellington apothecary. (Smith
High F. Somersbury, calico manufacturer. (Blakelock
London
Holloway T. Chatham, grocer. (Nelson, London
Hepkins T. Camden street, St. Pancras, builder. (Allen
and co.
Harris T. Yalding, draper. (Wilson, London
Harnett W. jun. Almonry, Canterbury, tanner. (Hil-
lard and co. London
Hill T. Gwyn's buildings, Goswell street, coal merchant.
(Jones and co.
Jackson J. Bristol, tallow chandler. (Lambert and co.
London
Junction W. Leeds, woollen draper. (Robinson, London
Judd J. Portsmouth, watch maker. (Allen and co.
Jackson W. Anglesea, draper. (Shepherd and co.
London
Johnston S. Wood street, warehouseman. (Bennett
Johntone T. O. Golden square, music dealer. (Robinson
Kent A. and G. Payne, Ryde, grocers. (Jones and co.
London
Kent W. and M. Merther, grocers. (Cardales and co.
London
Kent M. jun. Cilford, Gloucester, coal miner. (Price
and co. London
Keymer T. and J. R. Hall, Friday street, warehousemen.
(Willis and co.
Kay R. Bedale York, grocer. (Morton
Kirland G. T. Ryde's court, Leicester fields, haber-
dasher. (Gregson
Kendall R. Reading, linen draper. (Allingham, London
Kidwell J. Rochester, upholster. (Pope, London
Lyon W. W. Stifford, brewer. (Baxter and co. London
Lockwood J. Bath, linen draper. (Tilley, Devizes
Lugan C. S. Lenox, P. Stubbs, and W. Welsh, Liverpool,
merchants. (Windle, London
Millingen M. Rutland street, jeweller. (Bennett
Morai C. and J. Borland, Liverpool, merchants. (At-
kinson and co. London
Mitchell J. Crombie's row, Commercial road, mariner.
(Isaac
Mills T. Sun street, Bishopsgate street, stay maker.
(Kenrick
Miller J. Great Tower street, porter dealer. (Saggers
M'Alister J. Poplar, stopfeller. (Baker and co.
Marlow W. Bracknell, Berks, brick maker. (Roff
and co.
Merry P. New Bond street, laceman. (Thomas
Newmarch B. Cheltenham, brewer. (Snepper and co.
London
Neal J. Worcester, innholder. (Chilton, London
Newell N. Charles street, tailor. (Sweet and co.
Oldfield W. Hull ironmonger. (Ellis, London
Otton J. Bearbinder lane, butcher. (Carter

DIVIDENDS.

ANDERSON A., and D. Robertson,
Cochinian street
Allam W. Reading
Adams R. Stockwell street, Greenwich
Affott, Pine's Mills, Devon
Appleyard J. Queen Anne street West
Arnold H. Cateaton street
Ayton P. Coventry
Austin C. B. Maiden lane
Athenaeum T. and W. Furlong, Bristol
Aldersley G. jun. Hury st. Edmunds
Alan J. Horsleydowns
Abbloun G. Wallingford
Ainscow M. and R. Clayton in the
Woods
Butler D. Priory court, Fetter lane
Bedford C. Norwich
Bedford E. Patriot row, Bethnal green
Burgess G. Whitecross street
Blown D. Pross, Mill gate, Norwich
Brown T. and J. Forrester, Savage
Gardens
Bryant J. and T. Catchpool, Ipswich,
Suffolk
Black J. Percy street, Pancras
Bamford W. Houndsditch
Blandell M. and co. Holborn Bridge
Bassett W. Gilport
Barker F. Congreve
Fectett O. Winchester
Flock J. St. Ives, Huntingdon
Bowler W. Chipping

Briggs E. London road
Burton W. Cave-wall
Bownes E. Rickergate
Borough M. New sarum
Barlow T. Manchester
Bromage J. Lower Milton
Chorley J. Liverpool
Coates J. Broomyard, Hereford
Cole J. Norwich
Cahoon W. Lower Thames street
Calum J. M. Christopher street, Fins-
bury square
Collett T. Uxbridge
Clemence J. Northumberland street
Clark J. Leicester
Cromley W. Cambridge
Compton S. Bishopsgate street
Coppleton T. M. Kensington
Clark W. and J. King's
Cooke C. Albion street, Blackfriar's
road
Chantier T. Hartford, Chester
Cole C. Kidderminster
Coxeter J. Goswell street
Garidge R. Upper Grosvenor street
Cook R. Bedborough
Farke J. Skinner street
Davies T. Round court, St. Martin's-
le Grand
Denison J., W. A. Phelps, and G.
Williams, Friday street
Dixkys D. and co. Darley Dale

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Bitchener W. H. Henley-upon-Thames
Mendey W. Swansea
Hutchinson W. P. Liverpool
Robson J. Deal
Hills J. Leeds
Mallalieu W. Manchester
Hammond W. Hull
Hargrave O. and J. Goodwin, Manchester
Holland S. and T. S. Williams, Liverpool
Hancock J. Rotherhithe street
Maywood J. Cateaton street
Hampton J. Woolwich
Bitching G. Rotherborough
Bumphries W. Cheke shain
Janaway E. Ludgeate Hill
Jones S. St. Paul's Church Yard
Israel H. H. Wood street
Jones M. Neath, Glamorgan
Joynson J. Stourport
Knott J. and W. Smith, Duke street
Knowles J. Kidderminster
Kidwell T. Itchenor, Sussex
King W. Hand court, Thames street
Kirke J. Little Tower Hill
Kay L. Birmingham
Keyte S. Kidderminster
Le Seneff P. Great Winchester street
Luxton J. and J. Hillier, Poole
Long W. York
Loathis L. High Holborn
Le Brun P. T. Old Broad street
Loughborough D. Leicester
Lee E. Broad street
Lawrance S. Stepney Green
Lewis D. Milford
Moore J. St. John's square
Munn J. Preston, Lancaster
Morgan H. Maiden lane
Moses J. Broad lane
Maddock J. and R. Rosemary lane
McNair A. Abchurch lane

Martyn J. W. Gwennap, Cornwall
Meek J. and G. Gill, Liverpool
Murray T. Paternoster row
Maitland D. New Bridge street
Murchinson J. Carlisle
Morris J. Chepstow
Norris T. Manchester
Newsham D. and J. Oliphant, Mitre court, Cheapside
Neale J. Liverpool
Norrie J. Holborn
Nitch J. Castle street, City road
North J. Norwich
Phillips T. M. and W. Twyford, Wilts
Picklay W. Exeter
Peterborough F. Hatton Garden
Parkin J. W. Wheel
Purday J. Ludgate Hill
Pargett W. Aldenham Wood Farm
Patterson A. T. and J. M. Malonck, Liverpool
Porter T. Jun. Corsham, Wilts
Porter W. and J. York
Ponsford M. Drewsteignton, Devon
Penberthy H. Helston
Quicler C. Liverpool
Roberts E. and J. Welch, Suffolk lane, Cannon street
Richards F. and W. Bond, Upper Thames street
Rowton W. and T. Morhall, Chester
Richards J. Bethnal Green
Randall J. Dean street
Robinson G. Cannon row
Robertson J. and J. Stain, Laurence Pountney hill
Shepherd T. Great Mary le Bonne
Seag r. P. Matffone
Smith J. Vere street, Oxford street
Spisbury L. W. Fetter lane
Stuart W. B. St. Ives
Stych J. Trimferren
Stratford T. Holborn hill
Somerville J. London Wall
Seabrook R. Great Bradley
Stonier T. Offley Park Mill, Staffs
Stanley J. and T. Fleming, Dev
Steel D. Drury lane
Shaw and co. Lancaster
Steane J. Newport, Isle of Wight
Shootbred J. and W. Williams, Mick lane
Townsend E. Maiden lane, Court garden
Twigg J. Amen Corner, Paternoster row
Tyler J. Mount Sorrell, Leicestershire
Topis C. Jun. Bloomsbury
Townsend J. Crane court
Temple S. Jarrow, Durham
Theakston G. and R. T. Wood, Abingdon New Road, Walworth
Tennant J. Wigmore street
Williamson W. Watling street
Watson J. Pall Mall
Winder T. and S. Gantorex, Lambeth
Watson W. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road
Woodhouse T. Lower Shadwell
Ward T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Webb H. Manchester
Wolff J. and J. Dorville, New Bridge street
Weelake J. Gosport
Walthew T. Jun. Liverpool
Wright E. Ealington, Bucks
Walhall R. Stockport
Wallins J. Jun. Eye, Worcester
Wart J. Church street, Spitalfields
Winter W. Pewsey, Wilts
Walker J. Little Britain
Watson C. C. Fenchurch street
Wilson J. E. Houndsditch
Wynde J. Leominster
Whitgrave J. T. Kidderminster
Yates G. Gloucester

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Divine Amusement, a select Collection of Psalms and Hymns, as sung at all the principal Churches, Chapels, and Dissenting Congregations; to which is added, Kent's favorite Jubilate. The whole properly adapted for the Voice, Piano-forte, or Organ, by T. Curtis.

THE volume of this little work, to which our present attention is called, is the *third*. The two former were published some time since. The high encouragement they received has induced the Editor to prosecute the work farther; and we do not, we must in candour say, think the latter part of the task executed with less judgment than that to which the public notice has already been attracted. The several melodies are admirably adapted to the words to which they are applied, and the work is particularly calculated for the use of chapels and private families. But we shall present the most satisfactory view of the style of the undertaking, by citing the address of the Editor, prefixed to the volume now at our elbow.

“The favourable reception the first and second volume of the *Divine Amusement* has experienced from the public, and the flattering solicitations of many professional gentlemen to continue the work, has at length induced the

Editor to undertake the arrangement of a third volume, in which a considerable portion of original tunes, adapted to words the most remarkable for their beauty and sublimity of thought, have been introduced.”

The Editor then proceeds to state, that it has been his endeavour to confine his research to the esteemed old melodies;

“To cull each scatter'd sweet that seem'd to smile,
Like flowers upon some long forsaken pile;”

and we are free to confess, that the subjects are so well chosen, that we can with justice pronounce them, what the Editor fondly hopes they may be thought worthy to be called, “The Beauties of Sacred Harmony.”

J. B. Cramer's Instructions for the Piano-forte; in which the first Rudiments of Music are clearly explained, and the principal Rules on the Art of Fingering illustrated, with numerous and appropriate Examples. To which are added, Lessons in the principal Major and Minor Keys; with a Prelude to each Key. Composed and Fingered by the Author.

Though on a subject on which so much had already been previously effected,

fect, little more was left for Mr. Cramer than to newly modify and arrange the labours of others; to give a new shape, without any material improvement, either of the order or the quality of the matter; to place in different points of view, objects which were already so fully elucidated: yet we must acknowledge that Mr. C. is so clear, regular, and methodical, his system of fingering so unexceptionable, and all the important particulars, from the unoccupied stave to the last embellishment of performance, so lucidly explained, that we cannot deny that he has fulfilled the promise he holds out in his prefatory page.

"Although several excellent books of instruction for the piano-forte have been lately published in this country, yet as improvements are daily made, which tend to facilitate the attainment of the musical science, the author presumes to publish his method; hoping, that as the whole of his life has been devoted to the study of music, the result of his experience will not be unwelcome to the public. His plan of instruction is somewhat peculiar: instead of placing at the beginning of the work, according to usual practice, all the precepts necessary to a piano-forte player, he has preferred intermixing with the pieces, whatever relates to graces, characters, and expression; for the best place to point out their use, so as to make a strong impression on the mind, is undoubtedly when they occur in practice. Therefore it must be allowed that this method of placing them successively under the eye, is much more eligible than to refer the pupil to a general account, which few take the trouble to read, much less to learn."

Mr. Cramer then proceeds to inform his readers that his explanation of the notes, clefs, sharps, flats, time, &c. are given in the most simple and concise manner; that he has added to his precepts examples of fingering, in which he has classed his numerous orders of passages; that a short appendix at the end of the work explains the intervals, the chords, the tenor clef, and transposition; and that he has furnished a general dictionary of such Italian words as most frequently occur in musical compositions.

A Grand Concerto for the Piano-forte, by W. A. Mozart, originally composed with obligato accompaniments for a full Band, and
MOISTLY MAG. No. 141.

now arranged for the Piano-forte alone, and inscribed to J. B. Cramer, esq. by Thomas Field. 6s.

Mr. Field has arranged this concerto in a style declarative of his thorough acquaintance with the genius and meaning of his author. The whole score has evidently been studied, and as much of the effect been preserved as could be brought within the powers of a single instrument. All the principal passages are retained and rendered conspicuous, and the general result is such as we were entitled to expect from the universally-acknowledged talents of Mr. Field.

"The Seasons," composed by Joseph Haydn, Mus. Doc. Adapted for Voices and the Piano-forte, by Muzio Clementi, Esq. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Clementi, in his adaptation of this well-known production of Haydn, has displayed all that mastery over the instrument for which he writes, by the possession of which he has been so long known to the musical world. The compression of the parts is effected with great skill, and the arrangement for the hand is highly accommodating. Many of the passages required that delicate management only within the compass of such abilities and practical experience as those which have been employed upon them, and to which the public owe one of the best arrangements of a distinguished production of a great master.

"Beware, my Fanny, Time will tell," a new Song. Written, composed, and inscribed to Mr. William Gardiner, of Leicester, by John S. Geldard. 1s. 6d.

In this little song before us, we find traits of an imagination which, we doubt not, a more intimate acquaintance with the higher rules of composition will render valuably productive. Though the passages are not striking, they are conceived with ease, and flow out of each other with that natural and impressive effect which at once demonstrates feeling and genius.

"Vive L'Amour! Vive la Bagatelle!" Composed, and inscribed to Mr. Gledhill, by J. Gildon. 2s. 6d.

This piece, in which Mr. Gildon has introduced, as its second movement, "The Mansion of Peace," is designed for the piano-forte; and, by its general merit, deserves to be ranked among the respectable productions of the same species. The introductory movement is ingenious, and "La Bagatelle" concludes

cludes the composition with a good effect.

A Solo for the Violin, with an Accompaniment for the Violoncello, and thorough Bass for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. F. Erskine. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Erskine, in this solo, has displayed not only much knowledge of the instrument for which it is intended, but

considerable insight into the laws of harmonic construction, and the secret causes of good general effect. The passages are not only playful and peculiar to the character and powers of the violin, but so ingeniously fancied and related, as to evince a happy command of novelty and connection.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

NO observations seem to be required in regard to the subsequent Bulletins. On the 26th of April the Campaign commenced in Saxony; on the 29th the French Grand Army passed the Saale at different points; on the 2d of May they gained an important victory over the combined Russian and Prussian armies at Lützen; and between the 3d and 8th, they followed up their victory by the pursuit of the Allies to the Elbe, and on the 8th NAPOLEON entered DRESDEN.

On the 10th and 11th the French Grand Armies crossed the Elbe at Dresden, Torgau, and other points, in pursuit of the Russian and Prussian armies, which have retreated on the Oder.

The accounts published by the Allies ascribe the losses of both armies in an inverse ratio; but the results are better proved by the retreat of one party and the advance of the other. The trash on this and other subjects, copied into the English papers from the *partisan German Gazettes*, is altogether unworthy of notice in England.

Paris, May 4.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news relative to the situation of the armies on the 30th of April:

On the 29th His Majesty moved his head-quarters to Naumburg: the Prince of the Moskwa had marched upon Weissenfels; his advanced-guard, commanded by General Souham, arrived near that town at two o'clock in the afternoon, and found himself in presence of the Russian General Lanskoi, commanding a division of six or seven thousand men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; General Souham had no cavalry, but without waiting for it he marched against the enemy, and drove him from his different positions. The enemy unmasked twelve pieces of cannon; General Souham placed a similar number in a battery. The cannonade became very lively, and caused destruction in the Russian ranks, which were mounted and uncovered, whilst our pieces were supported by tirailleurs, placed in ravines and the vil-

lages. The General of Brigade Cheminéan distinguished himself. The enemy attempted several charges of cavalry; our infantry received him, formed in squares, and by their fire covered the field of battle with Russian corpses and horses. The Prince of the Moskwa said, that he never had seen, at the same time, more enthusiasm and more sang-froid in infantry. We entered Weissenfels; but seeing that the enemy wished to keep near the town, the infantry marched against him at the *pas de charge* with *schakos* at the end of their muskets, with cries of "Long live the Emperor." The enemy's division retreated. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 100 men.

On the 27th, Count Lanriston marched upon Wetten, where the enemy had a bridge. General Maisou erected a battery, which obliged the enemy to burn the bridge, and he seized the *tête-de-pont* which the enemy had constructed. On the 28th, Count Lanriston advanced opposite Halle, where a Russian corps occupied a *tête-de-pont*, overthrew the enemy, and obliged him to evacuate the *tête-de-pont* and destroy the bridge. A very brisk cannonade took place from the opposite banks. Our loss was 67 men; that of the enemy was much more considerable.

The Viceroy ordered the Marshal Duke of Tarentum to march upon Merseburg. On the 29th, at four in the afternoon, the Marshal arrived before that town; he found 2000 Prussians, who wished to defend themselves there: these Prussians belonged to d'Yorck's corps, those even whom the Marshal commanded in-chief, and who had abandoned him upon the Niemen. The Marshal entered by main force, killed some men, and took 200 prisoners, among whom was a Major, and took possession of the town and bridge.

Count Bertrand had, on the 29th, his head-quarters at Dornburg, upon the Saale, occupying with one of his divisions the bridge of Jena.

The Duke of Ragusa had his head-quarters at Koesen, upon the Saale; the Duke of Reggio had his head-quarters at Saalfeldt, upon the Saale.

The battle of Weissenfels is remarkable; because it was a contest between infan-

try

try and cavalry, equal in number, upon an open plain, and the advantage remained with the infantry. Young battalions were seen behaving with as much *sang froid* and impetuosity as the oldest troops.

So much for the opening of this campaign. The enemy has been driven from all that he occupied upon the left bank of the Saale; we are masters of all the débouches of that river; the junction between the armies of the Elbe and the Mein has been effected, and the important towns of Naumburg, Weissenfels, and Merseburg, have been taken possession of by main force.

Paris, May 8.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army:

The battles of Weissenfels and Lutzen were but the prelude to events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with their forces the latter end of April, learning that the French army had debouched from Thuringia, adopted the plan of giving battle in the plains of Lutzen, and put themselves in motion to occupy the position; but they were anticipated by the rapidity of the movements of the French army: they, however, persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army, to drive it from the positions it had taken.

The position of the French army was, on the 2d of May, at nine in the morning, as follows:—The left of the army leaned upon the Elster; it was formed by the Viceroy, having under his orders the 5th and 11th corps. The centre was commanded by the Prince of the Moskwa, in the village of Kaia. The Emperor, with the young and old guards, was at Lutzen. The Duke of Ragusa was at the defile of Poserna, and formed the right, with his three divisions. General Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to proceed to this defile.

The enemy debouched and passed the Elster, at the bridges of Zwenkau, Pegau, and Zeits.

The Emperor hoping to anticipate him in his movement, and thinking that he could not attack till the 5th, advanced General Lauriston, whose corps formed the extreme of the left, to march upon Leipsic, in order to disconcert the enemy's projects, and place the French army, for the day of the 3d, quite different to that upon which the enemy had calculated to find it, and in which it was in reality on the 2d, and by this means carry confusion and disorder into their columns.

At nine in the morning his Majesty having heard a cannonade from the side of Leipsic, proceeded there at full-gallop. The enemy defended the small villages of Tastenau, and the bridges in advance of Leipsic. His Majesty only waited the mo-

ment when these last positions should be carried, to put in motion all his army in that direction, make it pivot on Leipsic, pass to the right bank of the Elster, and to take the enemy à revers.

But at ten o'clock the enemy's army debouched towards Kaia, in several columns extremely deep. The horizon was obscured by them. They presented forces which appeared immense.

The Emperor immediately made his dispositions. The Viceroy received orders to march upon the left of the Prince of the Moskwa; but three hours were necessary to execute this movement.

The Prince of the Moskwa placed his men under arms, and with five divisions supported the battle, which, at the end of half an hour, became terrible.

His Majesty himself marched at the head of the last guard behind the centre of the army, supporting the right of the Prince of the Moskwa.

The Duke of Ragusa, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme right.

General Bertrand had orders to debouch upon the enemy's rear, at the moment in which the line should be most strongly engaged.

Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions.

The enemy, who appeared certain of the success of his enterprize, marched to reach our right, and gain the road of Weissenfels. General Compans, a General of the first merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped them quite short.

The Marine Regiments supported several charges with *sang froid*, and covered the field of battle with the best of the enemy's cavalry.

But the great efforts of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were directed against the centre. Four of the Prince of the Moskwa's five divisions were already engaged.

The village of Kaia was taken and retaken several times. This village remained in the enemy's power. Count de Loban directed General Ricard to retake the village: it was retaken.

The battle embraced a line of two leagues, covered with fire, smoke, and clouds of dust. The Prince of the Moskwa, General Souham, General Girard, were every-where, making head against every thing. Wounded with several balls, General Girard wished to remain on the field of battle; he declared he wished to die commanding and directing his troops, as the moment had arrived for all Frenchmen, who possessed any heart, to conquer or perish.

However, we began to perceive from afar the dust and first fire of General Bertrand's corps; at the same moment the

S M S Viceroy

[June 1,

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Viceroy entered in line upon the left, and the Duke of Tarentum attacked the enemy's reserve, and reached the village upon which the enemy rested his right.

At this moment the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre; the village of Kaia was again taken; our centre gave way: some battalions broke: but those valorous youths, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied, exclaiming, "Vive l'Empereur!"

His Majesty now judged that the critical period, which decides the gaining or losing of battles, had arrived: there was not a moment to be lost. He ordered the Duke of Treviso to march with 16 battalions of the young guard to the village of Kaia, to overthrow the enemy, retake the village, and overcome every thing he there met with.

At the same moment his Majesty ordered his Aid-de-Camp, General Drouet, an artillery officer of the greatest distinction, to form a battery of 80 pieces, and place it in advance of the old guard, which was formed in echelons, as four redoubts, to support the centre; all our cavalry ranged in battle behind. Generals Daulay, Drouet, and Devoux, set out at full-gallop, with their 80 pieces of artillery in the same group. The fire became dreadful; the enemy gave way on all sides. The Duke of Treviso obtained possession of the village of Kaia, overthrew the enemy, and continued to advance, beating the charge. The enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery, all retreated.

General Bonnet, commanding one of the Duke of Ragusa's divisions, received orders to make a movement upon Kaia, by his left, to support the success of the centre; he sustained several charges of cavalry; nevertheless General Count Bertrand advanced and entered the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry capered about his squares; his march was not relaxed by it. To rejoin him the sooner, the Emperor ordered a change of direction, by pivoting on Kaia. The whole of the right made a change in front, the right wing foremost.

The enemy then fled, and we pursued him for a league and an half; we soon arrived at the heights which had been occupied by the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Brandenburgh family, during the battle. An officer who was taken prisoner there informed us of the circumstance. We have made several thousand prisoners. The number could not be more considerable, considering the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire which the Emperor had shewn of sparing it.

At the commencement of the battle the Emperor said to the troops: "It is a battle like those in Egypt; a good infantry,

supported by artillery, should be sufficient for it."

General Gourte, Chief of the Prince of the Moskwa's Staff, was killed; a death worthy of so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy may be estimated at 20 or 30,000 men. The Royal Prussian Guards are destroyed. The Emperor of Russia's Guard have suffered considerably, and the two divisions of the 10th regiment of Russian cuirassiers are destroyed.

His Majesty cannot pay a sufficient encomium to the good-will, courage, and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers took no danger into consideration. They have in this great instance shewn all the nobleness of French blood. The Chief of the Staff, in his relation, mentions the fine actions which have shed a lustre on this brilliant day; which, like a clap of thunder, has pulverised the chimerical hopes, and all calculations in regard to the destruction and dismemberment of the empire. The cloudy train collected by the Cabinet of St. James's, during a whole winter, are in an instant destroyed, like the Gordian knot cut by the sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse-Homberg was killed. The young Prince Royal of Prussia is wounded, and the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz killed. The infantry of the old guards, only six battalions of which had arrived, kept up the affair by their presence with that spirit with which they are characterized: they did not fire a musket. Half the army was not engaged: for the four divisions of General Lauriston's corps have done nothing but occupy Leipsic: the three divisions of the Duke of Reggio were still two days' march from the field of battle. Count Bertrand did not charge but with one of his divisions, and so lightly, that it did not lose 50 men; his 2d and 3d divisions did not charge at all. The 2d division of the young Guards commanded by General Barrois, were still five days' march off: it was the same with half the old Guards, commanded by General Decoué, who was then only at Erfurt.

The Duke of Belluno's corps was also three days' march from the field of battle. General Sebastiani's corps of cavalry, with the three divisions of the Prince of Eckmühl, was on the banks of the Elbe.

The allied army, 150 to 200,000 men strong, commanded by the two Sovereigns, with a great number of the Princes of the House of Prussia, has thus been defeated and put to rout by less than the half of the French army.

The field of battle presented a most afflicting spectacle: the young soldiers, on seeing the Emperor, forgot their sufferings, and exclaimed "Vive l'Empereur!" "It is

now twenty years," said the Emperor, "that I have commanded the French armies; but I have never yet witnessed so much bravery and devotion."

Europe would now be at peace, if the Sovereigns, and the Ministers who direct their cabinets, could have been present on the field of battle. They would give up all hopes of causing the Star of France to set, and perceive that those counsellors who wish to dismember the French empire, and humble the Emperor, are only preparing the ruin of their own Sovereigns.

Paris, May 10.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies, on the evening of the 5th:

The Emperor's head-quarters were at Colditz; those of the Viceroy, at Horta; those of the Duke of Ragusa behind Colditz; General Lauriston's, at Wurtzen; of the Prince of the Moskwa, at Leipsic; those of the Duke of Reggio, at Altenburg; and of General Bertraud, at Rochlitz.

The Viceroy arrived before Colditz on the 5th, at nine o'clock in the morning. The bridge was cut, and some columns of infantry and cavalry, with artillery, opposed our passage. The Viceroy, with his division, marched towards a ford, which is on the left, passed the river, and gained the village of Komuhan, where he caused a battery of twenty pieces of artillery to be placed; the enemy then evacuated the town of Colditz in the greatest disorder, and in defiling were exposed to the fire of our twenty pieces of artillery.

The Viceroy pursued the enemy with vigour; it was the remainder of the Prussian army, about 20 or 25,000 men strong, which took their direction partly to Leisring, and partly to Gersdorf.

Having arrived at Gersdorf, the enemy's troops met with a reserve which occupied this position: it was the Russian corps of Miloradowitsch, composed of two divisions, amounting to nearly 800 men under arms: which had arrived at the moment the battle was finished, and could not take any part in it. Immediately on the 36th division rejoined the 35th, the Viceroy gave orders to the Duke of Tarentum, to form the two divisions in three columns, and drive the enemy from his positions. The attack was brisk; our brave fellows precipitated themselves on the Russians, penetrated, and drove them towards Horta. In this engagement, we had 5 or 600 wounded; and took 1000 prisoners. The enemy lost 2000 men on this day.

General Bertrand, on arriving at Rochlitz, took there several convoys of sick and wounded, some baggage, and made some prisoners. Upwards of 1200 carriages with wounded had passed in this route. The King of Prussia and the Em-

peror Alexander had slept the previous night at Rochlitz.

A Sub-officer, who had been made prisoner in the battle of the 2d, made his escape, and gave information that the enemy had sustained great losses, and was retiring in the utmost disorder; that during the battle, the Russians and Prussians kept their colours in reserve, which was the cause why we could not take any of them; that they had taken 102 prisoners from us, among whom were four officers; that these prisoners were conducted to the rear, under the guard of the detachment which had charge of the colours; that the Prussians treated their prisoners very ill; that two prisoners not being able to walk, through extreme fatigue, they ran them through the body with their swords; that the astonishment of the Russians and Prussians, at having found such a numerous army, and so well disciplined and supplied with every thing, was extreme; that there existed a misunderstanding between them; and that they mutually accused each other as being the cause of their losses.

General Count Lanriston has put himself in march from Wetzen on the high road to Dresden.

The Prince of the Moskwa has marched towards the Elbe, to raise the blockade of General Thiehnau, who commands at Torgau, take his route from that point, and raise the blockade of Wittenberg.

The Prussians state, that the Emperor Alexander, finding the battle lost, rode through the Russian lines to animate the soldiers, by exclaiming—Courage! God is with us! They add, that the Prussian General Blucher is wounded, and that there were five other Prussian Generals of division or brigade either killed or wounded.

One of the reports estimates the number of cannon-shot fired in the engagement of the 2d at 150,000, but a subsequent one reduces it to 82,500. The number fired in the battle of the Moskwa is stated at upwards of 30,000.

On the 1st, the French army advanced towards the plain which commences on the heights of Weissenfels. The Russians are stated to have made some resistance at the defile of Poserna, where they had six pieces of cannon and 15,000 cavalry, formed in three lines, and one division of infantry. After a brisk cannonade at the defile, and at Lutzen, they were driven from the plain with the loss of three colonels, 30 officers, and 400 killed or wounded.

On the French side was killed Marshal Bessieres, Duke of Istria, a chief of battalion, and 53 privates.

The first cannon-ball which was fired on this day, struck the wrist of the Duke of Istria, pierced his groin, and killed him instantly. He had advanced 56 paces from the side of the tirailleurs, in order to reconnoitre the plain. This Marshal, who has

has a just title to be named brave and just, was equally recommendable for his military *coup d'œil*, his great experience in managing cavalry, as by his civil qualities and his attachment to the Emperor. His death upon the field of honour is the more worthy envy; it was so rapid that it must have been without pain. There are few losses which could have more sensibly affected the Emperor's heart; the army and all France will partake of the grief his Majesty felt. The Duke of Istria, since the first Italian campaigns, that is, for sixteen years, had always in different ranks commanded the Emperor's guard, which followed him in all his campaigns and battles.

The garrison of Dantzig have made a successful sally, in which 3000 Russians were made prisoners. The latest account from Glogau is of the 13th ult. Between three and four thousand Russians blockaded the place. The trenches had been opened, but it is said, that during two days the fire from the fortress had forced them to abandon their project.

SPAIN.

The *Moniteur* of the 5th of May, contains a letter from Marshal Suchet, dated San Felipe, the 17th of April, stating, "that he had ordered Harispe to attack, on the 11th of April, General Elio's corps, consisting of 6,000 men, at Yeclar; Harispe, after a lively resistance, succeeded, taking 900 prisoners, and killing nearly 300 of the Spaniards, who were driven from position to position: That Generals Murray and Elio, at the head of 1,000 English or Sicilian cavalry, having attempted to arrest him, were forced to retire on Biar and Sax; and that the English from Biar saw the Spanish desile out of Villena as prisoners of war, without attempting to relieve them: That afterwards an attack was made on the English line, in which the 1st French light infantry suffered considerably, but carried the line, supported by the 14th, and five battalions: That the English were totally defeated, with the loss of two pieces of artillery, and driven under the redoubts of Castella, when he determined on returning to his position on the Xucar.

"That, however, the following day, the enemy occupying an immense mountain, on which Casteila leans, he determined to complete a reconnaissance so gloriously began, for which purpose six hundred voltigeurs were ordered to advance, whilst four battalions made a false attack for this purpose. That the impetuosity of the troops, encouraged by the success of the preceding day, turned

what was only intended for a feint into a real attack; and that, after having four times gained the heights, they were obliged to retrograde. That on the days of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April, he had taken 2,700 prisoners, two pairs of colours, two pieces of artillery, and killed upwards of 900 men; and that his loss consists of 800 men put *hors de combat*."

A Supplement to a London Gazette contains an account of General Murray, agreeing in substance with the above. It describes the attack of the French, the defeat of the Spaniards, and the final repulse by the English with the loss of 800 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The subjoined is an abstract of the British naval force, up to the 1st of the present month:—At sea, 98 ships of the line; 12 from 44 to 50 guns; 146 frigates; 83 sloops of war; seven bombs; 187 brigs; 34 cutters; 52 schooners, &c.—In port and fitting, of all descriptions, 121; guardships, 15; hospital-ships, prison-ships, &c. 38.—Ordinary and repairing, 72 ships of the line; 11 from 44 to 50 guns; 80 frigates; 37 schooners; 20 bombs, brigs, &c.—Building, 20 ships of the line; four from 44 to 50 guns; 26 frigates; 16 sloops, &c.

Total at sea.....	619
— in commission.....	793
— in ordinary, &c.....	220
— building	73

Grand total 1705

The casualties of the British Army in 1812, amounted to 26,687.

Account of the total amount of the FUNDED DEBT of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 1st of January, 1813:

Great Britain	£812,013,135	8 11
Ireland.....	91,926,454	7 8

Total 999,939,589 16 8

An account of the total amount of the UNFUNDED DEBT of Great Britain and Ireland, up to the 5th of January, 1813:

Great Britain	£54,055,532	17 11
Ireland.....	2,342,215	18 11

Total 56,397,843 16 10

An account of the total amount of money raised in the year ended the 5th of January, 1813; specifying the sums raised by taxes and loan:

Total, Great Britain and	
Ireland.....	100

Raised by Taxes.

Paid into the Exchequer, on account of every branch of public revenue or income, (except lotteries,

lotteries, and the interest, &c. of the Irish debt)	63,570,917	6	1½
Ditto on account of lotteries	942,537	17	8
Payments in anticipation of Exchequer receipts:			
Drawbacks, discounts, charges of management, &c. paid out of gross revenue.....	7,031,849	10	9
Payments out of net produce, applicable to national objects	1,249,811	17	3½
	£72,794,416	11	9½

<i>Raised by Loan.</i>			
By increase of national debt	£30,665,202		
By loan	4 4		
Retained by the bank for receiving loans and lotteries.....	19,051	14	0
By Exchequer bills, funded	5,451,700	0	0
By increase of Exchequer bills outstanding	4,393,179	9	8
	£40,509,113	8	0
Grand total	£113,303,529	19	9½

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

IN 1812 there were committed for trial in London, Westminster, and Middlesex, 1121 males and 542 females, of which number 998 were convicted.—Throughout Ireland in 1811, were committed 3009 males, and 892 females, of whom only 1208 were convicted.

The Corporation of London presented, in great state, an Address to the Princess of Wales. All other corporations and all the counties in England, have followed their example.

Receipts and expenses of the Chest at Greenwich, for the year 1812:

RECEIPTS.			
From deductions of six-pence per man per month on ship and dock yard books, paid in 1812, mallets, fines, &c. -	76,673	19	6½
From dividends from funded property - - -	27,763	0	0
From rents of estates - -	42	5	3
From £1. 6s. 3d. per centum on net proceeds of prizes	23,937	15	0
	£128,436	19	9½

EXPENSES.			
Paid to pensioners - -	69,766	6	4
Paid salaries to officers, clerks, &c. - - -	1,919	10	0
Paid taxes, coals, candles, and water, for office -	104	18	2
Paid stationery and tradesmen's bills - - -	503	7	10
Paid travelling expenses and petty disbursements	58	16	11
Paid two and three-penny postage - - -	94	12	3
	£72,447	11	6
Balance in favour of the Chest - - -	53,989	8	3½
	£128,436	19	9½

MARRIED.

Urbanus Sartoris, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss Matilda Tunno, of Devonshire-place.

W. Robins, esq. late of the 49th regiment, to Mrs. Cruikshank, of Portman-square.

John Eaton, esq. of the War-office, to Maria, second daughter of G. M. Turner, esq. of Lambeth.

Charles Shadwell, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Patrick, of Portman-street.

Charles Comerford, esq. of Cophall-court, solicitor, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Morgan, esq. of Chelsea.

Joseph Horsley, esq. of Dalby-terrace, to Miss Dignum, of Gloucester-street.

T. Davis, esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, to Maria Christiana, only daughter of J. Spicer, esq. of Esher Place.

G. Aust, esq. of Noel House, Kensington, to C. Feaver, relict of J. F. esq. late of Wolland.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Richard Purcell, esq. of the island of Grenada, to Celia Catherine, only daughter of the late Thomas Lyndsey, esq. of the same island.—The Rev. F. Ricketts, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late C. Street, esq. and niece to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

At St. George's, Charles Mandie, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square, to Elvira, second daughter of J. Beeby, esq.

Mr. J. Horne, son of A. H. esq. of Bookham Grove, Surrey, to Miss Driver, of Surrey-square.

The Rev. Wm. Brown, of Gibraltar Chapel, Bethnal-green, to Miss Mary Allmond, of Queen-street, Cheapside.

At Fulham, the Rev. Wm. Wood, Vicar of Fulham, to Miss C. Attersoll, second daughter of the late J. A. esq. of Portland-place.

Mr. T. Charrot, jun. of Guildford, to Miss Gardom, of Epsom.

At Lambeth, James Christie, esq. gentleman of the wine cellars of his Royal Highness

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Highness the Prince Regent, to Miss Gas-
koin, of Vauxhall.

Major-general Mackay, to Miss Vesper,
of Footscray, Kent.

Captain Molloy, of the 1st foot guards,
to Louisa Agnes, daughter of the late Wm.
Blaauw, esq. Queen Ann-street.

C. H. Spence, lieutenant in the R. N.
to Anne, daughter of Walter M'Guire, esq.
of Chandos-street.

Edward Tolfrey, esq. of his Majesty's
civil service at Ceylon, to Mary Ann, only
daughter of Hugh Barnett, esq. late of
Jamaica.

At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Henry Hob-
son, jun. to Miss Eliza Stamp, both of Bath.

At St. James's Church, Mr. W. Cooper,
of Lower Sloane-street, to Miss Isaacson,
of Goodge-street.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. William
Kew, of New Palace-yard, Westminster,
to Miss H. Baker, of Islington.

J. Every, esq. brother of Sir H. Every,
Bart. to Miss Osborn, only daughter of
the late W. Osborn, esq. of Old Park, Kent.

John Kennebrough, esq. merchant, in
Cheapside, to Mrs. Fanny M'Keudrick,
widow of the late Captain John M'K.

At Chelsea, Mr. B. Smart, to Miss West.

At St. George's in the East, Mr. Thomas
Keys, of Coleman-street, late of the City
Library, to Rachel, only daughter of Mr.
John Homan.

At Chiswick, the Hon. and Rev. Henry
David Erskine, second son of Lord Er-
skine, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet
Dawson, daughter of the late, and sister to
the present Earl of Portarlington.

H. Goffe, esq. of Clapham, to Anne, se-
cond daughter of J. Benwell, esq. of Bat-
tersea.

At Stepney, Mr. William Harrington,
of Chignell Smealy, Essex, to Miss Tayener,
of Hackney.

DIED.

In the Adelphi, Sir J. W. Anderson,
Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, Preident
of Christ's Hospital, and formerly M.P.
for the city of London. He was born of
Scottish parents at Dantzig, where his fa-
ther kept a tavern. He was many years
at the head of a house in the Baltic trade,
but had retired, having accumulated a
large fortune. He was, while in Parlia-
ment, a sycophant of the minister, and had
his full share in the responsibility incurred
by the authors and abettors of above twenty
years' devastating wars.

In Dublin, *Isaac Corry*, esq. many years
Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and well
known as a political character.

At Hammersmith, 42, Mr. Nicholas Schi-
erenti, an eminent engraver, ranking
with our Sharpes, Bartolozzi, Heaths,
Fittlers, Melinmans, and Landseers,
among the artists of his day.

The Rev. Samuel Gobles, formerly mi-
nister of the Low Meeting, Shields.

At his seat near Maidenhead, in the
64th year of his age, *John Leslie*, Lord
Lindores. His lordship was the lineal de-
scendant of Andrew, the first Earl of
Rothes, and was the last male heir of the
noble family of Leslie.

In Dean street, aged 86, his Excellency
Lieut.-Gen. Count de Behague.

In Park-street, Westminster, *John Town-
ley*, esq. of Towneley, Lancaster.

In Somerset-place, *S. Gambier*, esq. one
of the commissioners of the navy, after a
few hours illness. He was brother to Lord
Gambier, and has left a widow and eleven
children.

W. T. Richards, esq. father of Mrs. Ed-
win, of the theatre royal, Drury-lane.

Of an apoplectic fit, *Mr. J. Hill*, wine
merchant, at his chambers, No. 5, Cle-
ment's Inn.

At her house in Bedford-square, in the
80th year of her age, *Mrs. Wilbraham
Bootle*, relict of the late Richard Wilbra-
ham Bootle, esq. of Lathom House, in the
county of Lancaster, and Rhode Hall, in
the county of Chester.

Mrs. Ann Stevenson, of Turnham Green.

At the Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden,
Peter Bruley, esq. a native of the island of
Tortola.

Penelope, relict of the late J. Ogilvie, esq.

In Wigmore-street, at a very advanced
age, *Mrs. Campbell*, of Carahin, mother of
the Earl of Breadalbane.

Suddenly, *Mons. Robert*, a principal
performer in the Opera Ballets.

At Tottenham, *Mrs. Whitcomb*, wife of
R. W. esq. of the Auditor's Office, Somer-
set-place.

At Hendon, *Mrs. J. Lyon*, in the 30th
year of her age.

Aged 42, *Mr. J. Holiday*, jun. surgeon,
of Guildford.

In Coleman-street Buildings, aged 72,
Robert Barnwall, esq.

Ann, wife of G. Guillebaud, esq. of
Spital-square.

In Nottingham-place, *Philip Deare*, esq.
one of the commissioners for auditing pub-
lic accounts.

In Brompton Crescent, *Mrs. Weston*,
wife of Mr. Charles W. solicitor.

In Grove-place, Hackney, *Mary*, wife of
William Newton, esq. of Cornhill, banker.

At Chapel Lodge, in Hainault Forest,
Mrs. Perry, wife of S. P. esq. of South-
ampton-street.

The Rev. R. P. Wyatt, Fellow of King's
College, Cambridge, and second son of the
late R. W. esq. of Milton-place, Surrey.

At Twickenham, *A. Vialls*, esq. 80.

At Egham, *Mr. G. Cuter*, attorney-at-law.

At his house in Newington-place, Surrey,
R. Plumer, esq. late of the South Sea
House.

G. Vincent Smith, son of T. Smith, esq.
of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

Mr. J. Wilson, solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn.

In Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, in her 20th year, *Miss Caroline Busby*, the eldest daughter of Dr. B.

In Sloane-street, *Elizabeth*, the wife of Charles Lewis Spitta, esq.

At Greenwich, *Mrs. Seager*, relict of the late J. S. esq.

In Wimpole-street, aged 26 years, *Mrs. Hartwell*, wife of F. H. esq.

At Kentish Town, aged 60, *Richard Remnant*, esq.

Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty, and St. Luke's Hospital, to which he was elected on his resignation, after 30 years attendance, in Ordinary. He was justly esteemed the most eminent and experienced practitioner in cases of insanity in the kingdom.

In Edgware-road, *Fanny*, the wife of G. H. West, esq. daughter of Sir M. B. Foulkes, Bart. M.P.

The *Right Hon. Lady Harewood*.

At Camberwell, Surrey, *J. Dare*, esq.

Mr. Evans, cheesemonger, of Hammersmith; he was thrown out of his chaise near Brentford, and a waggon going over him, killed him on the spot.

In Portland-place, *John de Ponthieu*, esq. merchant and banker, of London, member in the last Parliament for Westbury, in Wilts.

At Woolwich, *Mrs. Harris*, wife of Mr. H. bookseller, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

In South-street, aged 65, the *Right Hon. R. Fitz-Patrick*, a general in the army, colonel of the 47th regiment, and M.P. for Tavistock, which he represented from the year 1780 to 1806 inclusive. The general was younger brother to the Earl of Upper Ossory, and presumptive heir to his titles. He was a genuine Whig, and a personal friend and intimate of the late Mr. Fox. The unsparing hand of death has now sadly thinned that knot of eminent persons who surrounded Mr. Fox, and who were more bound together by affection than even by their union in politics. Of those to whom, in the hasty will which he made on going to Paris in 1802, Mr. Fox bequeathed some little memorial, under the name of his "earliest friends," by way of distinction from others not mentioned in the will, whom he "loved excessively," all are gone except the Earl Fitz-William—and long, long may he survive in health, bearing some proportion to his unspotted virtue and universal worth. The rest are vanished; poor Fitz-Patrick being the last. Although connected by blood, and at his outset by interest, with Mr. Fox's opponents, Fitz-Patrick uniformly followed the fortunes of Fox. Until those noble youths, the Russells, attained an age to vindicate their race by their conduct, the Bedford influence was supposed to be directed by the late Mr. Rigby. Mr. Rigby's was the first vote against Mr. Fox for Westminster, in 1780,

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and it was given in the hope, wholly falsified by the result, that the tenantry of that great family would pursue Mr. Rigby's example. A playful parley took place upon the hustings, while the poll books were prepared, on the first day of the election, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Rigby; in which the former proved the better prophet, foretelling that St. Paul's parish would do in his behalf, what he was sure the undegenerate descendants from such a stock as the house of Russell would do, if, instead of being young school-boys, they happened to be of a maturity to manifest their principles. Although Fitz-Patrick's seat in Parliament was affected by the Rigby management, Fitz-Patrick was unshaken in his politics. By the side of Mr. Fox, after his return from America, he declaimed against that war, in which, according to his duties as a soldier, he had fished his sword. From that hour to the hour of his death, there was not a curve in the politics of General Fitz-Patrick. Yet, though devoted to his party, the general's fine manners attracted the intercourse of his political adversaries. His society was cultivated by many high persons on the other side, of almost all questions, one of whom, the Duke of Queensberry, left to him a useful and noble memorial of regard, in a legacy which reflected honour upon both the Duke and the General.—Had Fitz-Patrick's utterance been equal to his intellect, he could not have failed to attain a prominent place in oratorical classification; but he seldom mixed in debate beyond his official obligation. In these discussions, he was exactly what he ought to be, and what might have been expected from a man of his knowledge and taste. Nothing could be more full, and at the same time, more clear and succinct, than his speeches and replies during the two periods (1783 and 1806-7) of his being Secretary at War. His antecedent function of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was marked with the like ability. An occasion, however, occurred, on which Fitz-Patrick gave demonstration that he was capable of bolder flights. This was upon his motion respecting the Marquis de la Fayette. Never was praise more just than the praise of the late Lord Melville on this subject, namely, "that the Honourable General's two friends had only impaired the impression made by his speech." Never was praise more flattering when those two friends were no other than Fox and Sheridan. If a "single speech" created the fame of Gerrard Hamilton, the title of Fitz-Patrick to a niche in the Temple is nowise inferior. It was the universal feeling of all who heard it—of friends and of foes—that the speech of Fitz-Patrick in favour of La Fayette was, to all its purposes, as nearly as any work

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of man can be—perfection itself. But the reputation of that speech, as of every exercise of his mental powers, came upon Fitz-Patrick unlocked for. His excellence, even in his best talent, was the effect of relaxation, not of industry. Instructed by observation, that the proper world of a rational being is his own circle; Fitz-Patrick had formed perhaps the truest estimate of popular acclaim; and to the “crowd below” (as in some beautiful verses in one of the buildings at St. Ann’s-hill, he well calls the world) Fitz-Patrick’s philosophy made him almost indifferent. The pursuivants of glory on “Fame’s mad voyage” must abide all the chances of the tempest. With a temper divested of every thing abrupt and inflammable, his quiescent nature peculiarly qualified General Fitz-Patrick to survey with clearness, and to judge without passion. He did so, and was so esteemed by those who best knew him. For his powers of judgment Mr. Fox had the highest value. “Wait till we hear Dick’s opinion,” was an accustomed saying of his. The foremost intellectual enjoyment of Charles Fox, assuredly, was *criticism*. It is no wonder, therefore, that the well-stored, highly-embellished mind of Fitz-Patrick, should draw still closer to the intimacy and affections of the susceptible heart of Fox, a companionship which began with the beginning of life, which was cemented by family inter-marriage, and by thousands of ties and sympathies. Accordingly, no man shared more than he shared of the confidence of Mr. Fox. Fitz-Patrick, though a reader only for amusement, had read nearly all books. His liberal knowledge extended to every thing, but he pretended to nothing. There was not an atom of foppery in his whole character. Natural, easy, unaffected, supremely well-bred, Fitz-Patrick, like his great friend, neither sought nor shunned any particular subject. Whatever the discussion, he took a share in it; but without intrusion or usurpation. Though a charming member of a social circle, he never strove to shine in conversation. Whatever fell from him came without effort. He laboured at nothing except where labour was wholly invisible—in his poetry. His poetry runs so smoothly, that it serves for an example to prove the rule—that the perfection of artifice is to hide itself:

“True ease in writing comes from art,—
not chance;

As those move easiest who have learnt to
dance.”

In classic attainment Fitz-Patrick’s could not be compared (whose could?) to the vast and varied erudition of the mighty master of St. Ann’s Hill; but the sound understanding of the General always kept him within his depths. Virgil was his favourite, of which author his imitations are

unsurpassed. Fitz-Patrick’s *Paleæn*, which makes Mr. Pitt personate the abiter; the Bishop of Lincoln and Mr. Banks, the contending shepherds, *Menæcas* and *Dumætas*—this eclogue may compete with any thing by any author. Professing every respect for Mr. Canning’s universal intellect, this allegation must be insisted on—that, in political satire, the equal of General Fitz-Patrick does not live after him in this island. Entranced thousands have feasted on his poetry, in total ignorance of the identity of their gratifier; for, as he was a politician without ambition, so he was a poet without vanity. He was, perhaps, the only writer, in some close corner of whose soul it was next to impossible to observe a trace of the common weakness of authorship. But it will be lamentable if General Fitz-Patrick’s poetry is not rescued from the incertitude and oblivion which are the ordinary fate of party compositions in temporary channels. Under far other destinations, alas! such an agreeable task cannot devolve upon his present biographer; although he would cheerfully contribute his materials to those, better fitted by fortune to such a pious duty.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, drowned, *Lieutenant Handley*, 9th dragoons.

At Berlin, in his 83d year, *Augustus Ferdinand* of Prussia. He was the youngest son of Frederic William I. brother to Frederic II. and great uncle to the present reigning monarch.

On the passage from Bristol to Jamaica, *Mr. H. Russell*, proprietor of Caen-Wood estate, St. George’s parish, Jamaica. He was standing at the cabin window, and by the sudden rolling of the vessel was thrown out. The accident was no sooner known than every assistance was afforded, and the ship’s boat lowered; but the numerous sharks abounding in that latitude were observed contending on the spot where he fell, and a long track of his blood marked the furrows of the waves!

In India, *F. R. Lambert*, of H. M. S. *Cornelia*, second son of the late Sir R. L.

In Portugal, the *Hon. Francis Bernard*, son of the Earl of Bandon.

At Malta, aged 19, *Mr. T. Hamilton*, eldest son of the late W. H. esq. R.A.

At Ceuta, ten days after the death of her only child, deeply lamented, *Sibella*, wife of Major Walsh, of Gibraltar, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Macleod, rector of St. Anne’s, Westminster.

In Silesia, of the fatigues of the last campaign, aged 71, *Field Marshal Kutuzov*, Prince of Smolensko, &c. &c. He took the command of the Russian armies after the mortal wound of Prince Bagration, in the battle of the Mosqua, and retained it till his death.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;
Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A PETITION to the House of Commons has been presented from Newcastle, praying that no restrictions may take place in the intercourse between Christians of all denominations and India. Similar petitions have been presented from nearly two hundred other places. Indeed, the provincial papers of the month have been much occupied by this subject, and by the general addresses to the Princess of Wales.

George Wilson, a debtor in the gáol of Newcastle, lately, for a wager, walked 50 miles in six minutes within twelve hours, in the yard of his prison. It is 33 feet by 2½; and in going over the distance, he was of course forced to make 2575 evolutions, and 10,300 angular turns.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Bridlington, to Miss Dale, of Heworth.

Mr. J. Smith, of Durham, to Miss Grieveson.

At Durham, Edw. Nixon, esq. of the Coldstream guards, to Miss Mary Garthorne, late of London.—Mr. David Bell, to Miss Mary Catterson.

The Rev. R. Lundie, of Kelso, to Miss Mary Gray, of Sandy House.

At Hexham, Mr. W. Bland, to Miss Stevenson.

At Staindrop, Mr. S. A. Benning, to Miss Margaret Facer.

At Gateshead, Mr. Tho. Bolam, to Miss Eliz. Blakey.

At Jarrow, Mr. Michael Sewell, to Miss Grace Bell.

Died] After an illness of two days, in Portland-place, London, Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. in the 68th year of his age. "The melancholy annunciation of the unexpected loss of so excellent a man, so universally known and beloved in this quarter, must excite the sympathy of a great number of our readers. For ourselves, we profess our utter inability to express, in befitting language, the deep grief we feel on this mournful occasion. In so high a degree did he possess the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, that, in eight successive parliaments, they chose him as one of their representatives; and well did he merit the flattering distinction, for his love to his native town drew his attention to every thing that was or might be connected with its improvement, and with its honour. He was a firm friend to the British constitution, and during the long time he sat in the senate, he had the merit of maintaining perfect consistency in his political conduct; neither slavishly devoted to any party, nor, when he did lend his support to his majesty's ministers, could

his motives be justly attributed to anything but what was strictly in unison with that integrity which distinguished his honorable life. Displaying an urbanity of manners and a most endearing condescension in his general intercourse with society, he invariably discharged all the relative and social duties in life in a way that threw an amiable resplendency over his whole character. As a large landed proprietor, he shewed himself one of the best of landlords to his tenants, as all who were so connected with him are loud in declaring; in years of scarcity, in particular, these experienced the liberality of his heart, and he granted indulgences to them which must embalm his memory among those who were the immediate objects of his generosity. Exclusively of serving the town as a member of parliament, he discharged, for a number of years, the duties of an active and zealous magistrate, and was three times mayor. Early in the last war, when the country was threatened with invasion, Sir M. W. Ridley was put at the head of a corps of volunteers, excelled by none in the empire either for loyalty to their sovereign or efficiency in military tactics. While, as a soldier, he ably discharged the important functions of a chief, he might be said to live in the hearts of his men, for the liberal and indulgent attention he paid to the convenience and comfort of all who were under his command. He was one of the oldest members of the merchants' company in this town, and at the time of his death had been its governor 35 years. Sir M. W. R. succeeded his uncle, Sir Matthew White, March 21, 1763. He married, July 12, 1777, Sarah Colburne, daughter and heiress of Benjamin Colburne, esq. of Bath; by whom, who died Aug. 3d, 1806, he had issue five sons and one daughter, all living. He is succeeded by his son Matthew White, born Aug. 18, 1778."—*Newcastle Advertiser.*

At Newcastle, Beedle Westgarth, of All Saints.—Mrs. Alien.—81, William Darneil, esq.—69, Mr. Joseph Brewis.—44, S. Freebairn, son of the late eminent and amiable painter, killed by the schoolboys' frolic of *showing the way to London*, which separated the second vertebrae of the neck!—80, Mrs. Carr.—51, Mr. W. Henderson.—68, suddenly, Mr. Kirton.—54, Mr. W. Edgar.—20, Mr. G. Robson.

At Hawick, 77, Mrs. Janet Kerr, daughter of the late T. Scott, esq.

At Hexham, Mrs. Frances Pape.

At Berwick, Mrs. Paxton.—59, Mrs. Anderson.—77, Mr. J. Armstrong.—In Castle Gate, Mrs. Scott.

At Shields, 25, Mr. Forrest, drowned.—

At Killarby, aged 100, Edw. Huntingdon, esq. having retained all his faculties, and preserved uniform good health through life.

At Morpeth, 41, Mrs. Pawson, deservedly lamented.

At Great Wittingham, 104, Sarah Robinson. She reaped in the harvest-field in her 102d year, and retained the use of her faculties nearly to the last.

At Wolsingham, 51, Mrs. M. Hodgson.

At Fowberry Tower, after a short illness, George Colley, esq. aged 79. This eminent person retained until his last illness that even gaiety of temper, and simplicity of manners, which characterized him through life. The vigour of his mind and body was unimpaired, and age brought no decrepitude. He survived his elder brother, Matthew, a few years; to their joint intelligence and exertion, Northumberland in particular, and society at large, are indebted for a general impetus given to rural industry, with all its numerous advantages. From every county of the empire, and from every civilized part of Europe and the New World, pupils and strangers crowded to view the scenes of their active and successful labours. While his relations and intimates mourn an intelligent friend and companion, the public will feel the loss of an active member, and agriculture lose a distinguished benefactor in the earliest and last pupil of Bakewell.—*Tyne Mercury*.

At Homefield, Mrs. Janet Craig.

At Trimdon, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Robert Liddell.

At Bishop's Wearmouth, 86, Mrs. Alice Almond.—Mrs. Barry.—42, Mr. John Walker.—74, Mrs. Eliz. Hopkins.

At Seaton Sluice, 19, Miss Ann Milburn.—40, Mr. Geo. Ocheltrie, surgeon, much regretted.

At Howdon Dock, 27, Mr. M. Cook.—**At Rockcliffe, 73, Mr. R. Wilson.**—**At Greatham, 75, Mrs. E. Horseman.**—**At Lysdon, 66, Mr. John Carrins**—**At Long Benton, 81, Mr. Thomas Dodds.**—**At Ebchester, 90, Mr. Thomas Attley.**—**At South Biddick, Mrs. Dawson,** much lamented.—**At Lambton, 51, Mr. W. Smith.**—**At Brancepeth, 80, Mr. J. Shaw.**—**At Kenton, 28, Mr. R. Anderson.**—**At Tweedmouth, 74, Mr. V. Lambert.**—**At Worler, Mr. Wilson, jun.**

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, has for many years prepared the food of his cattle by steam. He puts the food into wooden boxes, into which he turns the steam by means of separate cocks. He feeds each milch cow as follows:—with steamed chaff, two stone, 1d.; oil cake, four pounds, 4d.; eight stone of turnips, 4d.; wheat straw, 1d.; or ten pence per day. Each cow yields in return, for 320 days, thirteen quarts per day, at 2d. per quart. Cut hay,

steamed, would, he says, be an excellent substitute for chaff and oil-cake. Near London he thinks they might cost 2s. per day, fed on this plan, and produce twelve quarts per day at 4d.

A correspondent of the Westmoreland Advertiser asserts, that weasels, in case of aggression, act offensively in a body; and he relates a story of a countryman who rescued himself from the assault of twenty or thirty of them by means of a halter, which he happened to have in his hand!

The same paper states, that a thrush, which last year built its nest in a bottle adjoining the door of a house at St. Bees, has this year resumed its station, and increased in familiarity with Mr. Thompson, the benevolent owner of the house, out of whose hand she feeds without alarm. Past kindness has begat this confidence, yet we hear selfish reasoners talking of the blind instincts of animals.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Capt. R. White-side, to Miss Powe.—**Mr. Lupton, to Miss Ann Mathews.**

At the Friends' Meeting House in Preston Patrick, Mr. W. F. Howe, of London, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Kendal.

At Penrith, Mr. R. Carruthers, of Castle Sowerby, to Miss Mary Maxfield.

Died.] At Carlisle, 62, Mr. J. Topping.—73, Mr. John Beck.—83, Mrs. E. Fawder.—65, Mr. Barnard Jackson.—47, Mr. John Collins.—20, Miss H. Ridley.

At Penrith, 30, Mr. T. Nicholson.—Mr. W. Cockin.

At Cockermouth, 70, Mrs. Blamire, last surviving daughter of R. B. esq.

At Kendal, 70, Mr. T. Relph.—28, Mrs. M. Grayson.—65, Dr. George Bew, formerly a physician to the Manchester Infirmary, a duty which he discharged with great credit, and for the last nineteen years he practised in Kendal. He was much respected, versed in polite literature, and distinguished for his polished manners.—20, Miss Agnes Dixon, of Stricklandgate.—54, Mr. W. Otway.—60, Mrs. Ellen Newby.

At Hincaster Hall, 75, Mr. John Hogg.—**At Garsdale, 91, Mrs. E. Haygarth.**—**At Soulby, 85, Mr. E. Longstaff.**—**At Sandpot, 73, Mrs. Mary Fothergill.**—**At Crosswhaite, Mr. T. Hallhead.**

At Kirkby Stephen, 77, Mrs. Blencarn.—73, Mr. John Spooner.

At Lenglands, by a kick from a horse, Mr. Ralph Atkinson.

At Houghton House, W. Hodgson, jun. esq.

At Hutton, 39, Mr. John Reay.—36, Mrs. A. Wells.

At Westlinton, found drowned, Mr. G. Graham.—**At Dufton, 24,** found drowned, Mr. G. Atkinson.—**At Winton, 86, Mr. T. Branskill.**—**At Lough, 72, Mr. G. Storey.**—**At Staington, 56, Mrs. Caton.**

At Wigton, 34, Mr. John Pattinson.—**Mr.**

Mr. T. Richardson.—69, Mr. J. Stockdale.—42, Mr. W. Atkin.

At Maryport, 42, Mrs. Ann Graham.—At Allonby, 77, Mr. John Robinson.—At Blencrake, 87, Mr. Andrew Green.—At Keswick, 74, Mr. J. Nicholson.

At Ravenstonedale, 80, the Rev. Jeffery Bowness, between fifty and sixty years perpetual curate of Mallerstang, and thirty-three years minister of that place.—68, Mr. Fawcett Hunter, whose abilities and upright conduct endeared him to a numerous acquaintance.—78, Mr. John Thompson.—46, Elizabeth, wife of T. Taylor.

At Cracup, in Stapleton, 120, Archibald Greeve.

YORKSHIRE.

Previous to the Quarter Sessions for the West Riding, the Clerk of the Peace very properly advertises, that Grand Jurymen who do not attend will be fined 10l. and Petit Jurymen 5l.

Account of the expenses of maintaining the poor in the workhouse at Leeds, from the 1st of January, 1812, to the 1st of January, 1813:—

	£	s.	d.
954 bushels of wheat, and 2 sacks of flour, cost	823	19	4
Butchers meat	471	10	4½
Milk	232	19	0
Malt	209	16	0
Sundries, including joiners' work, repairs of buildings and furniture, wheat grinding, shaving, whitewashing, &c. &c.	162	5	4
Groceries	141	8	8
Coals	72	19	3
Oatmeal	47	1	6
Daily and weekly petty expenses	44	3	2½
Salt	35	1	0
Tobacco and snuff	32	5	3
Cheese	31	2	0
	£	2304	10 11

In the above account, clothing for the family, and the salary of the master and mistress are not included. Number of family, (calculating those who have been in but a short time) for the whole year, was 33 men, 65 women, 55 children, master's family 5, in all 158 persons.—The earnings for the whole year 230l. 14s. 2d.

The want of a market for manufactured goods, having filled our streets and towns with auctions of every kind, a meeting has been called at York, and many other places, to petition Parliament against them. As though every man has not a right to sell his own property in his own way, and as though it would not have been quite as easy, while it would have been more rational, if these traders had petitioned against the root of all evil—the continuance of this FATAL WAR!

A true bill was found by the Grand Jury at Pontefract against James Chapman, of Royd's Hall, for making use of *defamatory language against the Prince Regent!* The words used, are said to have been too gross and offensive to be repeated. The indictment was traversed till the next Sessions.

At the late Pontefract Sessions there were not fewer than ninety parish appeals. The number of these appeals, and the expense attendant upon them, is an evil that calls loudly for remedy. It is estimated that one-fourth part of the money collected from the public for the support of the poor is expended in suits at law—and it is no uncommon thing for two litigious parishes to expend as much money in a settlement case as would have supported the pauper and his family through life.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Statement of the Woollen Manufacture of the West Riding of this County, from the 25th of March, 1812, to the 25th of March, 1813:—

Narrows.		
Milled this year,	Pieces.	Yards.
1st Quarter	24,448	
2nd	49,369	
3rd	27,176	
4th	35,370	
	136,863	5,117,209
Milled last year.....	141,809	5,715,534
Decrease	4,946	598,325
Broads.		
Milled this year,	1st Quarter	84,711
2nd	83,743	
3rd	71,122	
4th	76,855	
	316,431	9,949,419
Milled last year.....	269,892	8,535,559
Increase	46,539	1,413,860
The whole manufacture produced this year in yards -		15,066,628
The whole manufacture produced last year in yards -		14,251,093
Increase this year in yards -		815,535

These results are to be accounted for from the increased demand for army clothing, and from the speculations for the Baltic!

A country gentleman in this county, who had attended to give evidence in a cause at the Quarter Sessions at Pontefract, was arrested by a sheriff's officer under a writ of execution, on his return home, and before he had reached his own residence; but having pleaded his protection as a witness, the officer was prevailed upon to return with him to Pontefract. As soon as the circumstance

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stance was made known to the court, the officer was ordered to release his prisoner, and on hesitating to comply he was ordered into custody, and the gentleman set at liberty. The officer was in two days brought again into court, and having expressed contrition for his offence, he was discharged. Sir John Ingilby, the chairman, said, the court wished it to be clearly understood that all witnesses were protected by the law, both in coming to give their evidence, during their attendance for that purpose, and until a reasonable time had elapsed for their return to their own residence, and this was necessary, he observed, for the purposes of public justice.

The Committee for conducting the petition from Leeds for a Reform of Parliament, announced on the 14th of May, that it had then received 17,472 signatures, and that they had themselves devoted 120 days' attention to the accomplishment of their object—an example which they hope to see universally imitated.

Married.] At Malton, Mr. G. Bone, to Miss Pearson, Scarbro'.

At Sessay, Mr. Emeson, to Miss M. Barker.

At Newton Kyne, the Rev. B. Eamondson, to Miss Louisa Chaloner.

At Wakefield, Mr. Hartley, to Miss Broomhead.

At Goodmanham, W. Blow, esq. to Miss E. S. Clark.

At Leeds, Mr. Radford, to Miss Chalsworth.

At Huddersfield, Mr. G. H. Linthwaite, to Miss Dransfield.

At Harewood, Mr. Hutchinson, to Miss Ann Midgley.

At Otley, Mr. Wm. Clapham, to Miss Cawood.

At Sandal, Mr. Mote, to Miss E. Maples.

At Bradford, Mr. Greenwood, to Miss Croft.—Mr. T. Ingham, to Miss R. Broadbent.

At Leeds, Mr. George Lambert, to Miss Mary Thompson.—Mr. J. Ryder, to Miss Mary Hartley.

At Ripon, Mr. Ald. Raw, to Miss Mawson.

At Rothwell, Mr. John Cave, to Mrs. Sidebotham.

At Bolton Abbey, Thomas Smith, esq. to Miss E. Pipe.

At Brayton, Wm. Ellison, esq. to Miss Bew.

At Rawdon, Mr. W. Thompson, jun. to Miss Grimshaw.

At Wortley, Mr. G. Sharpe, to Miss E. Browne.

At Bramley, Mr. J. Marshall, to Mrs. Esther Roberts.

At Bradford, the Rev. Mr. Kershaw, to Miss H. Broadbent.

At Birstal, Mr. Wm. Hall, to Miss N. Yates.

At Snaith, John Walker, esq. to Miss Mary Denby.

At Hull, Mr. John Bannister, to Miss Catherine Ellerton.

At Winterton, Mr. Dearing, of Hull, to Miss Burnett.

At Sculcoates, Mr. T. Burton, to Miss Ann Rogers.

At Welwick, Mr. David Dalton, to Miss Coy.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Deardon, to Miss Elizabeth Tyas.—Mr. W. Ibbotson, to Miss Mary Ibbotson.

Died.] At Red Hill, Mr. J. Hinchliffe.

At Sheffield, 67, Mr. J. Barlow, of the Island, a man of rare virtue.—At Cherry-Tree Hill, G. Blonk, esq.—78, Mrs. Frankish.—24, Miss Blyth.—75, Mrs. Newton.—69, J. Brookfield, esq. a solicitor of eminence.

At Heckmondwike, Mrs. Firth.—At Masbro', 81, Mrs. E. Nutt.—At Pudsey, 72, Mr. J. Jackson.—At Rothwell, Mr. W. Smith.—At Hunslet, 87, Dame Rainforth.—At Woodhouse Carr, 37, Mr. H. Fotherby.—At Wetherby, Mr. N. Lambert.

At Middlethorpe, 33, by negleeting a common cold, John Barlow, esq.

At Slaidburn, 85, universally regretted, Beatrix Parker, relict of Edward P. esq. of Browsholme, and second daughter of the late Sir Wm. Fleming, of Rydall Hall.

At Pocklington, Mr. G. Beard, farmer.

At Ilkley, 70, the Rev. G. Benson, vicar of that parish, and curate of the perpetual curacies of Silsden and Burley.

At Sandal, 82, sincerely lamented, Mrs. D. Wood.—At Gawthorpe, 82, Mr. Wm. Brook, late of Lake Lock.

At the family mansion, at South Dalton, the Right Hon. Lord Hotham, Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, in the 78th year of his age. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Sir Beaumont Hotham, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

At Upper Brear, 74, Mr. Wilkinson.—At Farnley, 68, Mr. John Ward.—At Kirkstalbridge, much lamented, Mr. John Musgrave.—At Embsay, Mr. John Coulton, jun.—At South Kirby, 79, the Rev. John Allott.—At Haxby, Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of the late J. H. esq.—At Overton, 84, the Rev. T. Allen, vicar of Yarborough, co. Lincoln.—At Snaith, 90, Mrs. Peacock.—At Keighley, Mr. T. Clayton, son of W. C. esq.—At Cotingham, 74, Mrs. E. Travis, a woman of exemplary character.

At Easingwood, 73, Mrs. Sonley.—At North Cave, 78, Mr. John Thornton.—At Tibthorpe, Mr. Jonathan Harrison.—At Hutton Cranswick, 62, Mrs. Chambers.

At Halsham, 42, Mrs. H. Garton, mother of 17 children, 12 of whom survive her loss.

At York, 90, Mrs. Margaret Robinson, only

only surviving daughter of Sir Tancred R. of Newby.—58, Mr. John Benson, wine-merchant.—80, Mrs. Frances Smithson.—Mrs. Todd, relict of the late Mr. T. an eminent bookseller.—Mrs. Brook, relict of Mr. Stephen B.—Mrs. Caddy.

At Hull, 35, Mrs. Ann Woodsworth.—34, Mr. W. Butter.—77, Mrs. Grace Sharpe.—Capt. Duggan.

At Leeds, 75, James Bowring, esq. formerly editor and proprietor of that deservedly esteemed paper, *the Leeds Mercury*, which he revived in 1767, and conducted with a degree of integrity and firmness that honoured a free press. He was one of the few provincial editors who raised a warning voice against those fatal measures which produced the ruinous hostilities that severed the American colonies from the British empire. In the year 1794 he resigned the conduct of his journal, and since that period has lived in retirement, employing himself, as long as strength and mental energy existed, in acts of benevolence. Fortunately he was worthily succeeded in the *Leeds Mercury*, and that paper still continues an example to all newspapers which are designed to be read and admired among a people who still cherish the love of liberty, *in spite of the various delusions propagated by the hireling agents of a regularly organized system of Newspaper corruption.*—52, Mr. B. Hardwick.—Miss Lamley.—21, Mr. John Wrigglesworth.—74, Mr. Wm. Gawthorpe.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Broadrick, wife of Mr. B. a respectable bookseller there.

At Whitby, 36, Mr. W. Thompson.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Jackson, of St. John's Place.—80, Mrs. Egremont.

At Halifax, Mrs. Bates, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Huddersfield, 59, Mr. James Knowlson.—55, Mr. Wm. Child.

At Skipton, Mrs. Mary Fell.—Mr. Joshua Alcock.

At Milton Inn, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Boyd, of Blackwood, husband to a sister of Burns the poet.

At Woodhall, Fenton Scott, esq. Accompanied by his gamekeeper, he left home. The keeper, as usual, was sent in one direction to beat up the game, while Mr. Scott went in another. When they had been out some time, the keeper was alarmed by finding his signals were not answered, and, after a diligent search, he at length discovered his master prostrate. A surgeon was sent for, who, on examining the body, gave his opinion that his death was occasioned by the rupture of one of the vessels of the heart.

LANCASHIRE.

A petition for Parliamentary Reform has been prepared at Liverpool, and has received numerous signatures. At a public meeting, Col. WILLIAMS, the chairman, made an eloquent speech, and was ably fol-

lowed by the Rev. W. SHEPHERD. We would attempt to give the substance of these speeches, if we thought there was a sensible or independent man in England who did not feel a thorough conviction of the necessity of such reform.

The parish rates of Liverpool are stated to be as follow:

For the year 1812, ending 25th

March, 1813,.....	£45,133
Collected, to 25th March, 1813 ..	22,133

To be collected after above date.. 23,000

£.	s.	d.
22,133	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
16,131	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,572	4	6
246	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
70	15	11
55	18	4

40,352 9 9 Total collected in 1812-13.

The number of paupers in the workhouse, in 1811, was 1070, and in 1812, 1371.—The rate is 3s. in the pound.

Mr. CREEVEY, one of the most upright members of the House of Commons, was convicted at the last Lancaster Assizes of sending a copy of a speech made by him in parliament, to a Liverpool newspaper, animadverting on the conduct of one Kilpatrick, a collector of taxes in or near Liverpool. He has since been sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.*

An independent Debating Society has been established at Liverpool, to which admission is free. Mr. J. WRIGHT was the first president. Report speaks highly of the talents of the orators.

Eighty-six pounds were lately collected, after a sermon at St. Thomas's church by the Rev. J. H. Cotton, for the Liverpool Blind Asylum.

An old woman at Liverpool was lately detected in baking a human skull, taken from a church yard, to make a powder, with which to cure a lady of the falling sickness. Such are the still prevailing superstitions of our common people, and such in truth their total want of education! Can we wonder at their being the ready tools of political empiricism?

Lately, about ten at night, the side wall of Mr. Barton's flour warehouse, in London road, fell with a dreadful crash. Every floor broke down, destroying all the property on the premises. The persons in the house were Mr. and Mrs. Barton and one daughter, who had retired to bed. The neighbours crowded to the spot, and on forcing the front door discovered Mrs. Barton, clinging to a wooden prop, unhurt. It was nearly two hours before they discovered the daughter, who was considerably injured; and about a quarter of an hour afterwards

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afterwards the body of Mr. Barton was extricated from the ruins, lifeless.

The important cause upon the will of the late Thomas Henshaw, esq. of Oldham, has been decided in the Prerogative Court at Chester, by which the validity of the will and codicils is established. In this will, upwards of 60,000*l.* is bequeathed for the support of a Blue-coat School, and an Asylum for the Blind, at Oldham and Manchester.

Mr. Cowdroy inserted in a late Manchester Gazette, the following excellent observations:—"Scarcely a paper is presented to the public eye, that does not record an instance of one or more sacrifices to the offended laws of our country. Six paid the forfeit of their lives on Saturday last, at Lancaster—namely, Tobias Toole, John Davies, Wm. O'Bryan, Timothy O'Brien, and James Rogers, for highway robbery; and Robert Barber, for uttering forged notes. Their last moments were apparently marked with the purest spirit of contrition and repentance.—Notwithstanding the above, and other dreadful instances of public ignominy, still the work of rapine and plunder goes on. Surely some other mode of punishment might be devised: the forfeiture of life has long been found ineffectual—the number of crimes increasing with the number of executions; and their memories buried with the bones of the departed. As nothing is more frightful to an idle mind than a compulsion to work, would not perpetual imprisonment and hard labour do more than even the gallows?—The trial, at least, would be salutary."

Married.] At Lancaster, R. Michaelson, esq. to Miss Satterthwaite.

At Wigan, James Taylor, esq. to Miss Ellen Chaddock.—Mr. Gabriel Shaw, to Mrs. Milner.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Mercer, to Mrs. Warbrick.—F. Grundy, esq. to Miss Rosa Wright.—John Bostock, esq. M.D. to Miss Whitehead, of London.—Mr. J. Hardy, to Miss M. Edwards.—Mr. J. Thomson, to Miss Ellen Setton.

At Manchester, Mr. John Lyon, to Miss H. Hope.—Mr. John Whitaker, to Miss H. Madders.—Mr. D. C. Holt, to Miss E. Williams.—Mr. W. Bradshaw, to Miss Mary, and Mr. John Jackson, to Miss Marg. Heald.

At Farmley, Mr. R. Tyer, to Miss Alice Rimmer.

At Preston, W. Rawsthorne, esq. to Miss A. M. Buckley, of Beaumont Hall.

At Warrington, Mr. G. Pereival, to Miss M. Rideing.

At Douglas, Mr. F. Mathews, to Miss A. Forbes.

At Carisbrooke, Edw. Rishton, esq. of Elsewick Lodge, to Miss Kitchin.

At Parbold, Mr. P. Walsh, to Miss Alice Ollerton.

Died.] At Liverpool, 52, Mrs. Dunn, of Upper Pitt-street.—40, Mrs. M. Colister.—Mrs. Mary Went.—36, Mrs. Abthea Wells.—74, Mr. R. Fairhurst.—40, Mrs. H. Whitwell.

At Sea, 41, Capt. Thomas Houghton, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mrs. Charlotte Marsden.—Owing to the upsetting of a gig, 44, Mr. John Richardson, hat manufacturer.—50, Mr. Thos. Taylor.

At Preston, 102, Mr. Shakeshaft.—At Lancaster, 48, Miss Birch, niece of Gen. B.—At Ormskirk, 24, Miss Jane Lea.—At Warrington, 97, Mr. H. Gaskell.—At Rainford, 53, Mr. Brownhill.—At Pilkington, 41, Mrs. Broadbent.—At Orrell, Miss M. Harvey.—At Kirkham, 74, Mr. E. Blackborne.—At Caten, Mr. J. Hodgson.—At Wittington, 74, Mr. R. Watson.—At Wigan, 74, Mr. J. Blinkhorn.

At Blackpool, 84, Mr. William Snape, who kept a bathing-house there upwards of 60 years, with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the visitors of that fashionable bathing-place.

At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, aged 74, the last 29 of which he presided over that diocese, the Right Rev. Cladius Cigan, D. D. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. His remains were interred at Kirkmichael (the mausoleum of Bishops Wilson, Hildesley, and Mason), numerously attended; all the clergy and principal gentlemen being present.

CHESHIRE.

The *Medical Journal* announces a Medical Topography, and Dr. Pigot has enabled the editors to begin with Chester. It appears that Drs. Currie, Thackeray, and Pigot, are the resident physicians, and that 12 apothecaries also reside in that city, and practise midwifery. Chester also contains an infirmary, a charitable society of ladies for the delivery of married women at their own houses, and a society for the circulation of medical books among its members.

Married.] At Norley, Mr. J. Humphreys, to Miss Randles, of Kingsley.

At Waverham, Mr. R. Mounfield, to Miss Wright, of Norley.

At Overton, Mr. H. Rowson, to Miss Gregory, of Woodhouse.

At Leftwich, Mr. P. Bancroft, jun. to Miss Carter, of Shipbrooke Hall.

At Neston, Mr. Peter Jones, to Miss Hannah Cockram.

At Nantwich, Josiah Baddeley, esq. of Weston Hall, to Miss Cheney.

Died.] At Runcorn, Mrs. Wylde.

At Baguley, 76, Mrs. Jane Houghton.

Capt. Bowen, R. N. formerly of Chester, and much respected.

At Neston, Mrs. Watmough; she was taken

taken ill at church, and died before the service ended.—Mrs. Davies.

At Macclesfield, Mrs. Webster.

At Nantwich, 64, Mr. Thomas Green.

At Thornton Lodge, Mr. G. Banks.

DERBYSHIRE.

A fire lately destroyed the extensive premises of Trafford, at Derby.

Married.] At Medbourne, Mr. Dolman, surgeon, to Miss Melville, of Litchfield.

At Derby, Mr. Lawton, of Liverpool, to Miss Orton, of Litchurch.

At Church Broughton, Mr. H. Archer, of Hanbury, to Miss Ann Hicklin.

At Burton, Mr. C. Hall, of Wichner, to Miss Hopkin.

Died.] At Radborne, S. C. Pele, esq.

At Ashborne, Miss Mary Harrison.—72, Mrs. Mary Toplis.

At Reighton, Robert Shirt, esq.—At Edingale, Miss E. Simkin.—At Bradwell, 54, Mr. Ensign Moorhouse.—At Sudbury, 59, Mr. W. Bladon.—At Wirksworth, 27, Mrs. Taylor.

At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Hardy, potter.—83, Mr. L. Fox, iron founder.—Mr. Richardson, Tanner's Arms.—Mr. W. Rollins.—Mrs. Bocking.

At Derby, 30, Mrs. Pybus.—36, Mr. W. Higgins.—69, Mr. John Field.—63, Mrs. Sarah Hughes.—22, Mr. G. Keeling.—28, Mr. J. Smith.

At Romely, D. H. Hill, esq. late of Leicester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Several hundred reams of paper, the property of a bookseller, were lately seized at Nottingham, on the pretence that they were not in their original stamp wrappers; but were afterwards restored.

Major Cartwright has addressed a long letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, animadverting on the rejection of 13 petitions for peace from *Nottinghamshire*, because they were printed. In this letter it is shewn, that the rule prohibiting printed petitions from being received, applies only to private petitions. Indeed the objection seems to be “frivolous and vexatious;” for of what consequence can it be to the House whether its petitioners employ a scrivener or a printer?

Married.] At Newark, Mr. B. Nicholson, to Miss Frances Newzan.

C. D. Shelton, esq. attorney, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Parr, of Burton.

At Nottingham, Mr. Blackshaw, to Miss Mary Hutton.

At Mansfield, Capt. Russell, Essex militia, to Miss Unwin.

Died.] At Nottingham, 35, Mrs. Ashton.—In Hounds-gate, 68, Mr. Joseph Howard, a man of singular worth, and universally lamented by his fellow townsmen.—61, Miss Hollins.—Mrs. Hallet.—55, Mr. Edward Stevenson.

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At Trowell, 89, Mrs. H. Dodson.

At Cropwell Bishop, 86, S. White, esq. many years high constable.

At Remstone, 58, Mrs. Entwistle, wife of J. E. esq. late of Foxholes Hall.

At Mansfield, 53, Mrs. Allen.—At Newark, 67, Mrs. M. Henfrey.—Mr. S. Simpson.—At Cotgrave, Mrs. Morley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. T. Jackson, to Miss R. M. Sowerby.

At Crowle, Mr. John Seaton, to Miss Waterland, of Hull.

At Bourne, T. Maunton, esq. to Miss Bowes, of Whitehaven.

At Gainsbro', Mr. J. C. Mann, to Miss E. Benney, of Morton.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss West.

Died.] At Barton, 56, Mr. R. Stow.—43, Mr. W. Daggitt.

At West Keal, 64, Thomas Cracroft, esq. much regretted.—At Lincoln, 27, Mr. J. Wilkinson, printer.—At Boal, 49, Mr. R. Casson.—At Gainsbro', Mr. Luke Elliott. 72, Mrs. Cawkwell.—21, Mr. G. Buxton.

At Cheadle, Richard Smith, esq. of Sit Hills, in this county.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

At a public meeting the inhabitants of Leicester have determined to erect a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson. We bear willing testimony that no man ever filled the character of a Christian minister with more credit to religion than Mr. Robinson. He was a brilliant example of the true pastoral character—zealous because sincere—pious without fanaticism—devoted to his principles without bigotry—tolerant in the true spirit of charity—and unremittingly laborious, because to do good was the governing affection of his soul.

An excellent fund has been established in Leicester for the relief of the poor. It appears by the proceedings of a meeting, at which John Fox, esq. the present mayor, presided, that nearly one hundred benevolent persons have been engaged in distributing relief at the houses of the distressed.

A requisition was lately signed by forty of the most respectable inhabitants of Leicester to Mr. Fox, the mayor, to convene a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the triennial and septennial acts. Mr. Fox having, as the head of a close corporation, refused to grant the request, a meeting took place at the Bowling Green, at which WALTER RUDING, esq. presided. After speeches, which evinced great learning and ability, from Mr. Ruding and Mr. Ryley, some spirited resolutions were agreed to, together with the following petition, to which we give place, as being admirably drawn, and containing a condensed view of the wishes and arguments of the petitioners:—

[June 1,

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom. The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Leieester, Sheweth,

That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, doth not fully and fairly represent the people of England, or speak their sentiments, according to what your petitioners conceive to be the principles of the constitution, which they consider as a grievance, and therefore, with all becoming respect, lay their complaint before your honourable house.

In affirming that your honourable house is not an adequate representation of the people of England, your petitioners do but state a fact, which, if the word "Representation" be accepted in its fair and obvious sense, they are ready to prove, and which they think detrimental to their interests, and contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

How far this inadequate representation is prejudicial to their interests, your petitioners apprehend, they may be allowed to decide for themselves; but how far it is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, they refer to the consideration of your honourable house.

Your petitioners complain that the elective franchise is so partially and so unequally distributed, that it is only exercised once in seven years; that the right of voting is regulated by no uniform or rational principle; and that the majority of your honourable house is elected by less than the two hundredth part of the people to be represented.

Of the complicated rights of voting, your petitioners have also a great reason to complain, for from the caprice with which they have been varied, and the obscurity in which are now involved by time and contradictory decisions, they are become a source of infinite confusion, litigation, and expense: for the management and conduct of polls is committed to returning officers, who, from the nature of the proceedings, must be invested with extensive and discretionary powers, and who, it appears by every volume of your Journals, have but too often exercised those powers with the most gross partiality, and the most scandalous corruption.

Of elections arranged with such little regard to the accommodation of the parties; acknowledged to require such a length of time to complete, and trusted to the superintendance of such suspicious agents, your petitioners might easily draw out a detail of the enormous expense; and in addition to this, they cannot but notice, with abhorrence, the destruction of public morals, by the shameful and almost general system of perjury, bribery, and corruption, which is not only practised with the most unblushing effrontery, but attempted to be justified, and

even gloried in, to the eternal disgrace of the parties.

Your petitioners likewise complain of that extensive system of private patronage, which is so repugnant to the spirit of free representation, an increasing evil, and an abuse which obviously tends to exclude the great mass of the people from any substantial influence in the election of the House of Commons, and which, in its progress, threatens to usurp the sovereignty of the country, to the equal danger of the King, the Lords, and the Commons.

Your petitioners are more alarmed at the progress of private patronage, because it is rapidly leading to consequences which menace the very existence of the constitution; because it tends to overthrow the independence of the House of Commons; and because it gives to individuals that unjust property, in the liberty of their fellow citizens, which no individual ought to possess.

Anxious to restore, and preserve in its original purity, a constitution they love and admire, your petitioners beseech your honourable house to take such measures as to your wisdom may seem meet, to remove the evils arising from the present unequal, unjust, and ruinous state of the representation; and to regulate the right of voting upon an uniform and equitable principle; and finally, to shorten the duration of Parliaments; and, by removing the causes of that confusion, litigation, and expense, with which they are at present conducted, to render new and frequent elections, what their ancestors at the revolution asserted them to be, the means of a happy union and good agreement between the king and people.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Atherley, surgeon, of Earl Shilton, to Miss E. B. Fulford, of Warwick.

At Rearsby, Mr. C. Williamson, to Miss A. Kelby.

At Leicester, Mr. Jesse Berridge, to Miss Maria Sheppard, of Bristol.

Mr. Joseph Farnell, of Snarestone, to Miss E. Kirby, of Bicester.

At Houghton, Mr. Mallet, of Leicester, to Miss Thompson.

At Ulsthorpe, Mr. Wm. Lucas, to Miss S. Simons.

Died.] At Snareston Lodge, Susan, wife of G. Moore, jun. esq. of Appleby.

In Ireland, 55, Capt. B. Hands, L. M.—At Loughbro', 71, Mrs. Harrison.—At Sheepshead, 54, T. Lindlow, esq.

At Castle Donnington, 42, Mr. Wm. Fallows, deservedly regretted.

At Soleby, 75, Mr. John Parkinson.—At Leicester, Mrs. Shelton.

At Ashby, Mr. J. Rice, 40 years master of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Hinckley, 89, Mrs. Anne Cliff, relict of Mr. Joseph I. formerly a hosier of that town.

town. She was the fourth daughter of W. Scott, esq. of Market Overton, Rutland; and was married Feb. 6, 1755. Besides the relations who attended as mourners, the vicar of Hinckley, with the rectors of Aston Flamville and Barwell, two adjoining parishes, joined the solemn procession; six of the principal inhabitants of Hinckley walked as pall-bearers; and a large concourse of neighbours thronged to pay the last sad tribute of respect to departed worth.

At Braunston, T. Barfoot, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Some of Mr. Sheridan's former constituents in Stafford, have presented him with an elegant Vase Cup, on which is the following inscription:—

"To the Right Hon. R. B. SHERIDAN,
The eloquent, intrepid, and incorruptible
Guardian of that Palladium
Of all the Civil, Religious, and Political,
Rights of Freemen,
THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS,
This Cup is presented
By his FRIENDS of STAFFORD,
As a small Tribute of their unbounded Ad-
miration, irrevocable Esteem, and
Eternal Gratitude."

And no man would have continued to stand higher in the estimation of the whole nation than Mr. Sheridan, if he had not been corrupted by bad connexions, and had not in consequence become the unfeeling and mischievous advocate of this fatal and devastating war!

An extraordinary contest lately took place for the perpetual enacy of Bilston, when the Rev. Mr. Leigh was elected, and great rejoicings took place among the populace.

For several years the public have been deluded by the impostures of ANNE MOORE, of Tutbury. Labouring under some disease, which prevented her from taking much nourishment, the wretched woman at length persuaded some believers in miracles, that she lived wholly without sustenance of any kind. Accordingly all the Journals of the time have abounded with well attested particulars of her case, and she actually underwent various formal examinations and watchings, some of which have been noticed in this Magazine. At length, however, several public spirited gentlemen in Staffordshire formed a watch committee, and during nine days she bore every privation; but on the ninth day, it was found she had lost nine pounds in weight, and was at the point of death from mere inanition! She then signed the following confession:—"I, Ann Moore, of Tutbury, humbly asking pardon of all persons whom I have attempted to deceive and impose upon, and above all with the most unfeigned sorrow and contrition imploring the Divine Mercy and Forgiveness of that

God whom I have so greatly offended, do most solemnly declare, that I have occasionally taken sustenance for the last six years."

Witness my hand this fourth day of May, 1813. ANN MOORE, her mark.

Much credit is due to the amiable Sir Oswald Mosely, to Dr. Garlike, the Rev. Legh Richmond, the Rev. G. W. Hutchinson, Mr. Wright, surgeon of Derby, and to other neighbouring gentlemen, for the trouble they took to remove this subject of vulgar credulity.

On the 13th of April, there assembled at the Dayhouse Farm, near Newport, the principal tenants upon the Marquis of Stafford's Lilleshall, Trentham, and Wolverhampton estates, to the number of near 100, for the purpose of witnessing the improvements carrying on by Earl Gower on that farm. The company were much gratified with the exhibition of the two-horse ploughs, which his lordship had brought from Scotland, and with which all the heavy ploughing of the farm has been undertaken, to do which four horses were before thought insufficient. The mode of harrowing with three horses abreast obtained the universal approbation of every person present. There was also exhibited the whole operation of the drill husbandry system for turnips, and the mode of cleansing them by horse-hoeing. A very powerful thrashing-machine, to go with eight horses, erected by his lordship, was then set at work, for the inspection of the tenants; the construction of which was particularly approved of, especially the size of the great wheel, and the shape of the rakes, in both which it differed materially, and was preferred to the machines in common use.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Shaw, to Miss Wilkinson.

At Litchfield, Mr. Thomas Gant, of London, to Miss E. L. Fletcher, of Hase-tour Hall.

At Chebsey, Thomas Plant, esq. of Darlaston, to Miss Marsh, of Norton Farms.

At Alsop-in-le-dale, Mr. Bass, of Os-maston, to Miss R. Brownson.

At Colwich, Captain Marsden, to Mrs. Mills.—Mr. Griffin, to Miss Braddock, of Little Haywood.

At Stone, Mr. W. Fielding, to Miss Ann Slaney.

At Yardley, Mr. G. H. Bibby, to Miss C. Booth.

Mr. J. Cox, of Burton, to Miss Eliza Grove, of Great Barr.

At Newcastle, the Rev. T. Sleigh, to Miss E. Wilson.

At Burslem, J. Cartledge, esq. to Miss M. Gallimore.

At Burton, the Rev. T. D. Fenwick, to Miss Anne Thornehill, of Dove Cliff.

[June 1,

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Peter Brown, to Miss Eliza Burton, of Woodford.

Died.] At Keel Hall, 21, Miss Louisa Barbara Sneyd, eldest daughter of Walter S. esq.

At Heat House, 88, John Phillips, esq. one of the proprietors of the tape manufacturers at Tean, Cheadle, &c.

At Stone, 20, Mr. J. Drake.—At Newcastle, 80, Mrs. Adams.—At Port Hill, 17, Miss Stanley.—At Burslem, 77, Mr. Poulson.—At Litchfield, 58, Mr. B. Ride.—At Wolverhampton, 76, Mr. W. Jones.—At Stafford, Mr. Clarke, schoolmaster.—At Great Barr, Mr. W. Rollins.—At Gnosall, Mr. W. Perry.—At Tunstall, Mr. James Mullock.—At Sedgley Lodge, Mrs. Higgs.—At Rolleston, 68, T. Brown, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The wife of one of the men condemned at the last Warwick assizes, and afterwards reprieved, has since married another man—availing herself of that fiction of law, by which the capitally condemned are considered as having no *legal existence*!

The manufacturers, shopkeepers, &c. of Birmingham, have memorialized the Treasury on the subject of one consequence of war,—stagnant commerce and forced sales by auction, by which fair traders are much injured.

The proprietors of the Birmingham mail coach state, that they lost 2400*l.* by it in eleven months.

Mr. Bisset has lately removed his elegant Museum from Birmingham to Leamington Spa, where, during the last season, he established a very splendid Picture Gallery and public News Room. The celebrity of Leamington is increasing daily, and we are given to understand that no less than three Histories of that fascinating Spa are now in the press, exclusive of a Poetical Description of its Beauties, by Miss S. Medley, author of Miscellaneous Sacred Poems. An elegant assembly-room is now erected, and the new pump-room and baths are in a state of great forwardness, which, when completed, will exceed in splendour every thing of the kind in Europe. The expense of the pump-room alone is estimated at fifteen thousand pounds.

A well supplied market has been opened at the same Spa.

At a late meeting of the gun-makers in and near Birmingham, Mr. R. Wheeler in the chair, it was resolved, That the gun-makers in the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham having laboured under unjust and injurious aspersions respecting the quality and safety of their work, in comparison with London work, in consequence of a Proof House having been established in London by an Act of Parliament, and there being no such establishment in Birmingham, although the guns manufactured

in Birmingham have undergone as great or greater proof as those manufactured in London; that application be made to Parliament as soon as possible for Leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Proof House in the town of Birmingham, upon such plan and principle as may be hereafter settled and deemed most eligible by a Committee now to be appointed for carrying this Resolution into effect.

The Leicestershire sheep are said to have suffered more loss by the late rot than any other.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Taylor, to Miss Maria Shaw.—Mr. W. H. Osborn, to Miss M. A. Clarke.—Captain Parker, to Miss Clowes.

At Aston, Mr. J. Anthony, to Miss Souter, of Losell's Farm.

Died.] At Birmingham, 23, Mr. T. Hinton.—52, Mr. Joseph Court.—In the square, Mr. James Cresswell, dancing master.—86, Mr. W. Horton.—In Hurst-street, Mrs. Bladdock.—54, Mr. Abr. Horton.—Mrs. Neale.—50, Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. Fidgian, of High-street.—Mrs. Mole, of Digbeth.—Miss Weston, of Rodney Row.—48, Mr. W. Mortimer.—Mrs. S. Greenhill, of Bath-row.—56, Mrs. Barber.—24, Mr. J. Thompson, printer.—Captain Benjamin Rogers, 60th regiment.

At Coventry, Mrs. M. Shenton.—Mrs. Crump.—64, Mrs. Thomas Jolly.—99, Mr. Richard Steane, the oldest freeman.—52, Mrs. Jane Fowler, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Warwick, Mr. W. Johnson.—Miss Coles, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Old Park, Mr. S. Ayres.—At Kineton, 17, Mr. W. C. Williams—25, Mr. T. Welchman.

At Hampton Lucy, in the 100th year of his age, Mr. John Ward. He is said never to have suffered the confinement of a single day by illness, during the whole course of a life protracted so long beyond the usual term of human existence.

At Canley Hill, 78, Mr. W. Perkes.—At Birmingham Heath, Mr. T. Smith.—At Tipton, Mr. W. Pitchfork.—At Ilmington, 71, Mrs. Olivia Gibbs.—At Stratford, 77, Mrs. Cath. Hunt, relief of W. H. esq.—At Evington, 73, Mr. H. Shaw.—At Java, 29, Thomas, eldest son of T. W. Weston, esq. of Warwick.

SHROPSHIRE.

On the 19th of April, Mr. Benyon, the late patriotic candidate for Shrewsbury, was presented with an elegant gold cup, in the town hall. The toasts and sentiments at a subsequent dinner at the Sun, conferred great honour on the proud Salopians.

We are indebted for the following statement, to a correspondent of the Shrewsbury Chronicle:—*Expenses of keeping up a capital*

a capital of two thousand pounds by accommodation paper for one year—	
Say £600 in bills of 50 <i>l.</i> —each stamp 2 <i>s.</i> is	1 4 0
600 in bills of 100 <i>l.</i> —each ditto 3 <i>s.</i> is	0 18 0
300 in bills of 150 <i>l.</i> —each ditto 4 <i>s.</i> is	0 8 0
500 in one bill, ditto 5 <i>s.</i> is	0 5 0
First commission on acceptance of 2000 <i>l.</i> at 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per cent.	6 13 4
Second do. on exchange of 2000 <i>l.</i> for bills on London, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cent.	7 10 0
2000 <i>l.</i> in drafts of 500 <i>l.</i> —each stamp 5 <i>s.</i> is	1 0 0
Third commission on 2000 <i>l.</i> when paid at London, at 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cent.	5 10 0
ix renewals at least	23 8 4
Interest on 2000 <i>l.</i> for one year	140 10 0
Carriage of parcels, postages, and other incidental expenses	100 0 0
Being 1½ per cent. on 2000 <i>l.</i>	240 10 0
	£250 0 0

Mr. Wood having withdrawn from the Shrewsbury Chronicle, it will in future be conducted by Mr. J. Watton. Our observations on provincial Papers, are neither slight, nor of short standing, and we state with cheerfulness, that no provincial Paper affords us more ample materials for our monthly selections, than this Chronicle. The address of Mr. Watton on taking the management, does great credit to his head and heart. We wish we could spare room to give it entire; but the following passage extorts a place from us in spite of our general press of matter.—“The liberty of the press is, indeed, the ‘palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of Englishmen.’ Yet this grand characteristic of this free country, has two main enemies among the conductors of the periodical press: namely, those persons who, while professing to be ardent friends to freedom, are, by their intemperate zeal, arousing the passionate resistance of legal authority, which not only will visit the offences of the press with extreme punishment, but possibly may seek opportunities to narrow the freedom of discussion.—The other enemies of the press may be described as hirelings who sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.—The writers first mentioned are wilfully blind to the blessings which the Constitution sheds abroad; they are the screech owls of party, who delight to flutter through the gloom, portending

disaster and ruin. Those of the second class are more visible in the Provincial Journals, the columns of which betray an insidious, temporising, cowardly, inanity: their editors suppress any fact which the country ought to know, if such fact happen to be unfavourable to the predominant powers, or to a great man, or even if the publication of it should risk the loss of a customer. Such persons are no real friends to their country. They quietly give up the censorial power of the press. They take the *sop* from any hand that treacherously offers it. Self interest is their God; and truth and honour are the victims which they offer up to their idol.”

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Hanley, to Miss Lewis.—Mr. J. Dunning, to Miss S. Archer.—Mr. B. Bayley, to Miss Taylor, of Abbey Foregate.—Mr. J. Taylor, printer, to Mrs. C. Wells.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. J. Bangham, to Miss Eliza Tomlinson.

At Aston, Mr. S. Bradbury, to Miss Gemson.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 73, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Collier, many years keeper of the County Hall. Her death was occasioned by falling from the top of a stage coach.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Felton.

At Rockwardine, Mr. J. Clayton, *sen.*

At Eytton, Mrs. M. Higley.

At Bagley, J. Hesketh Reynolds, esq. generally lamented.

At the Springs, near Cockshutt, Mr. and Mrs. Davies; the wife died one day, and the next day her husband, while ordering her funeral, was taken ill, and died soon after. They were both buried at the same time in one grave.

At Wigmore Hall, C. R. Rogers, *son of E. R. esq.*

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. R. Bluck.

At Llanymynech, 79, Mrs. E. Griffiths.

At Pave Lane, Mr. Blackmore.

At Plymouth, Lieut. H. Arkinstall, S. M.

At Hord's Park, Miss Sarah Purton.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Nicklin, relict of the late Rev. Jos. D. N.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Newson, to Miss Bird.

At Ribbe-ford, Mr. C. Bancks, of Bewdley, to Miss Hannah Asprey.

Robert Morris, jun. esq. of Barnwood Court, to Miss S. C. James, of Worcester.

At Pershore, Mr. John Russel, to Miss E. Smith, of Leamington.

Mr. W. Hooper, of Hartpury, to Miss Sarah Jeffs, of Tinkey Hall.

Mr. W. Spriggs, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Knight, of Worcester.

Died.] At Chaddesley Corbet, 103, Mrs. Yates.

At Hagley, 84, Rev. R. Harrington, second son of the late Sir James H.

At

[June 1,

At Worcester, 43, the Rev. John Maunde, curate of Kenilworth. The living of Abberton, near Evesham, was lately given to him; and he was travelling to take possession of it, when, at the Crown Inn, Worcester, he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, by which he burst a blood vessel, and within an hour expired. He was born at Montgomery, received his education at the royal school of Christ's Hospital, in London, and at an early period of the French revolution went to Paris. During his stay there, he was seized, with the rest of the English, and thrown into prison, where he remained four years. On his return to England, he entered himself a member of the university of Oxford, and removed to Worcester, where he took orders. In 1812, he went to Kenilworth, as curate. At the time of his death, he was engaged, at the request of *Lucien Bonaparte*, in translating into English his long-expected poem; in which interesting labour, he had advanced as far as the 8th Canto.

At Worcester, John Allen, esq.

At Dudley, 81, Mrs. Raybould.

At Slaughter's Court, Mrs. Russell, formerly of Westwood Park.

At Pershore, 83, Mrs. Nichols.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the sale of the stock of Mr. Watkins, of New-House, Brinsop, the following were the average prices:

14 Cows, with their 13 calves, £661 0 0
7 Three-year-old heifers, and
calves 307 7 0

14 Two-year-old heifers 460 10 0
8 Yearling heifers 159 15 0

The remainder of the stock brought proportionate prices; and the whole sold for 1766*l.*

A farmer of the name of Gritton, at Stretton Sugwas, was lately conjured out of 70*l.* by a gypsy, who pretended that he would find under his premises ten times the amount of whatever sum he should inclose in a parcel, and entrust her with for a few minutes, during which time she contrived to change the contents into copper-money, and waste paper.

The new basin at Lydney has been opened amidst public rejoicings.

Married.] At Much Dewechurch, the Rev. J. Birt, to Miss Willis, of Wendover.

At Walsapthorne, Mr. F. Homes, to Miss Derry, of Tarrington.

Died.] At Highwood, Miss Sarah Sayer, daughter of T. S. esq.

At Hereford, 34. John, second son of C. Berrington, esq.

At Dilwyn, Mary Ann, daughter of F. Bowyear, esq.

At Yarkhill, 38, Mr. James Evesham.

At Snowhill, Mrs. Marshall.

At Leominster, 66, A. Wyke, esq.

GLoucestershire.

Mr. WEBB, the philanthropist, has distributed nearly 400*l.* to the indigent of Cheltenham and neighbourhood.

Meetings have been held at Bristol, Bath, &c. to petition against the system of auctions. We venture, however, to suppose, that the cause of the evil is the war, and that it is a waste of time to oppose the effect while the cause continues.

Married.] Geo. Greenaway, esq. of Gloucester, to Miss Charlotte Hurst, of Horsham Park, Sussex.

P. J. Miles, esq. of Olveston, to Miss Clarissa Peach, of Tockington.

Jeremiah Russel, esq. to Mary, daughter of J. Terrell, esq. both of Tytherington.

At Holt, E. Smith, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Foley, of Holt.

Mr. Hare, of Peniston, to Miss Tucker, of Kingsdon.

Mr. Thomas Butt, of Tewkesbury, to Miss E. Taylor, of Baytree.

Mr. W. Jeffs, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Bees.

At Berkeley, Mr. W. Hill, to Mrs. Russell.

Mr. S. Holloway, of London, to Miss Hadley, of Cam.

Thomas Ransford, esq. of Stapleton, to Miss E. Ledyard.

Died.] At Dursley, 71, Mr. N. Blackwell.

At Weston Subidge, 100, Mrs. Phillips, a liberal benefactress of the poor.

At Wickwar, Mr. N. Whitcombe.

At Bristol, Mrs. Bullock, late of Stoke Bishop.

At Clifton, Dr. Edgeworth.

At Kingsdown, 55, S. Wyndow, esq.

At Charmy-down, 69, Mrs. Whittington.

At Cheltenham, 45, Mr. T. Fricker.—Mrs. Fuger.—Miss Moody.—A. Byrch, esq.

At Cam, Mrs. Pearce.

At Old Sodbury, Mr. T. Dowding.

At Stonend, Miss Smith.

At Tewkesbury, 68, Mrs. Dobbins.

At Gloucester, Mr. Bradley.—Mr. John Cooke.

At White's Hill, 37, Mrs. R. Child.

At Nailsworth, 82, Mr. John Heskins, much regretted.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A periodical paper has been commenced at Oxford under the title of THE CENSOR.

A fire lately broke out in one of the barns belonging to the widow Ambrough, at Wheatley, and communicated to an extensive range of buildings, which, with all her corn, hay, and straw, were entirely consumed.

Married.] At Cuxham, Mr. T. Badcock, of Filsford, to Sarah, daughter of the late Paul Blackall, esq. of Pyrton.

Mr. William Burrows, of Oxford, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Brookland.

At St. Ebbe's church, Mr. Haines, of Marston, to Miss Lee, of Littlemore.

J. H. Byles, esq. of Shiplake House, to Miss Is. Duncan, of Lyncombe.

Died.] At Oxford, 80, Mrs. Routh, relict of the late Rev. Mr. R. and mother of Dr. R. president of Magdalen college.—Mr. Allen, of Banner-street; he was found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the preceding night apparently in perfect health.—Mr. John Madegon, plumber.—85, Mrs. Blackstone, relict of the late Rev. Charles Blackstone, fellow of Winchester college, eldest brother of the late Sir William Blackstone.—34, Mr. John Wickens, music-seller.—61, Mr. William Sanford, of St. Giles's.—Mr. Thomas Bradley, of St. Clement's, without any previous illness.—29, Edmund, fourth son of the late Mr. Haskins.

At Witney, Mrs. S. Webb, linen-draper.

At Long Handborough, Mrs. Castell.

At Tetsworth, Mr. John Sanders, of the Red Lion.

At Neithrop, Mrs. Claridge.

At Banbury, Mr. Beckley.—Advanced in years, Mr. Browning.—Mr. Wm. Blencowe, only son of Mr. Matthew B. George Inn.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE & BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Dupre's villa at Beaconsfield, the seat of the late Mr. Burke, has been entirely consumed by fire.

Married.] At Cardington, Albert Pell, esq. serjeant at law, to the Hon. M. L. M. St. John, third daughter of the late Lord St. John.

Mr. Thornton, of Redborough, to Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. Parker, of Woburn.

Died.] At High Wycomb, 68, Henry Ailnutt, esq.

At Winslow, 79, William Selby, esq. father of William Lowndes, esq. the present member for the county.

At Hampstead Norris, J. Sellwood, esq.

At Great Barford, Mrs. Franklin, wife of R. F. esq.

At Quainton, 74, Mrs. Bourne.

At Abbots Langley, Mrs. Jane Platt.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ayott St. Lawrence, J. Jenkyn, esq. B.A. of St. Albans, to Miss Park, of Drumarg.

At Wormley, Mr. E. Chapman, to Miss Elliot.

At Baldock, Mr. R. Jermyn, to Miss Esther Miller.

Died.] At Berkhamstead, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Hovell, formerly of Downham.

At Ridge, Mr. Joseph Godfrey.

At West Hyde, 73, Mrs. Ann Bache, late of Fortunes.

At Wormleybury, 75, Joseph Leach, esq.

At Hertford, Mrs. Squire.

At Hoddesdon, 82, Mrs. Spenlove.

At Bygrave, 55, Mr. Thos. Doo.

At Royston, Mrs. Mary Vann.

At Five House, Mr. J. Sell.

[N.B. Our returns from this fine county are always very imperfect, owing to there being no county paper; but we rely as usual on the communications of our intelligent readers.]

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A child at Naseby stands in the relation of great grand-daughter and grand-daughter to eleven persons now living. Such is the longevity of the inhabitants!

Married.] The Rev. J. Hinde, of Peterborough, to Miss Jane Berthorn.

The Rev. James Tyley, rector of Great Addington, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. George Drury, rector of Claydon, Suffolk.

Died.] At Daventry, C. Watkins, esq.—At Norton Hall, Beriah Rotfield, esq.

At Long Buckby, 90, the Rev. R. Denney, minister of the independent congregation, and last surviving pupil of Dr. Doddrige.

At Sywell, 76, Mr. W. Lack.—At Upper Bonnington, 42, Mr. H. Sewell.—At Pottersbury Lodge, 83, Mr. J. Smith.—At Great Billing, Mrs. Martha Sills.

At Geddington, 32, Lieut. John Hames, R.N. by a dysentery caught in the West Indies.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

A grace has passed in the Senate at Cambridge, to apply the surplus money (upwards of 1000l.) arising from the subscriptions received for a statue of the late William Pitt, now placed in the Senate-house, towards establishing a scholarship, to be called "Pitt's University Scholarship."

Married.] At Burwell, Mr. H. Webb, surgeon, of Upwell, to Elizabeth, daughter of Salisbury Dunn, esq.

At Ely, Mr. J. Dean, to Miss Edwards.

At Fordham, Mr. J. Bland, to Miss Dunn.—Mr. R. Hill, to Miss Bland.

At Fulbourn, C. Mitford, esq. to Miss Townley.

At March, J. Jackson, esq. of Barkway, to Miss Gray.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Bullen, rector of Kennett.—At Buckden, Mr. Beresford.

NORFOLK.

At the election for mayor of Norwich, the numbers stood, for Alderman Davey, 764; J. Harvey, 730; R. Harvey, jun. 717; and R. Harvey, sen. 9.

The next Holkham sheep-shearing will be on the 21st of June.

Married.] G. Edwards, esq. of Lynn, to Miss Making, of London.

At Blundeston, Mr. T. Glasspole, to Miss Morse, of Lound.

Mr. T. Thurtle, of Harford House, to Miss Brookes, of Haverstock Hill.

Mr. R. Lee, of Horstead, to Miss H. Chapman, of Stoke H. C.

At Thetford, Mr. Spink, to Miss Ann Andrews.

At

[June 1,

At Lynn, W. Page, esq. to Miss Esdale.—Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Raven, to Miss Carey.

Died.] At Lynn, 89, Mr. G. Johnson.—At Cranwick, the Rev. J. Partridge.

At Yarmouth, 84, Mr. Benjamin Lane.—50, Mr. Richard Kemp.

At Diss, Mr. E. Ready.—At Reymerstone, 49, Mr. F. Clarke.—At Swaffham, 24, Mr. H. T. Carter.—At Plumstead, 68, Mr. B. Saul.—At Thetford, 79, Mr. Noah Baker, auctioneer.—Mr. Neap.—34, Mr. Beazley.—At Keninghall, 27, Mr. John Simstead.—At Barningham, Mrs. Paul.

At Wells, 66, Mr. N. Everitt.—Mr. Parker, ship-builder, by a fall from a scaffold.—At Thorpe, 48, Mrs. M. Derisley.

At Watton, 70, Mr. Swallow, an eminent surgeon.—Mr. John Parsley, of Caston.

At Mattishal, 70, Mr. John Petchell.

At East Dereham, 53, Mr. John Poud, an eminent builder.—At Wymondham, Mr. S. Clarke.

At Weasenham, 74, Mr. T. Sanctuary, many years an extensive farmer. He left his property amongst his relatives, with a legacy of £6000*l.* to Miss Coke, out of gratitude to T. W. Coke, esq.

At Marham, 54, Mr. W. Altmore.

At Ranworth, 74, Mrs. Free; destroyed by her clothes catching fire, notwithstanding the direction we have so often published for persons to lie down and extinguish the fire at their leisure.—At Brentwood, J. Finch, esq. of Hedenham.

At Norwich, 76, Mr. Isaac Warnes, formerly of Priest and Warnes.—32, Mrs. Jane Branthwayt.—31, Mrs. Wimpers.—46, Mrs. Edwards, of Orford Hill.—42, Mr. Benjamin Hitchin.—33, Mrs. Sarah Rumball.—59, Mr. John Fox.

Mrs. Wright, 73, widow of the late Mr. T. W. throwster. About a fortnight before, while at work, she cut the snuff of the candle with her scissars, which fell on her clothes and set fire to them, by which she was so much burnt by the flames, that, after lingering in great pain, she died in consequence.—(See above!)

Mr. James Bulard, the governor of Bethel, who a few weeks before received a wound in the body with a scythe from one of the patients. The unfortunate maniac, whose name is Jonathan Morley, was committed to Norwich gaol, the verdict of the jury being *wilful murder*.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Jabez Bayley, to Miss Darby.—Mr. Ward, to Miss Bayley.

At Melford, Mr. E. W. Gooch, to Miss Dyer.

C. Fox Crespiigny, esq. of Aldborough, to Miss E. J. Trent, of Dellington Park.

At Debenham, Mr. Wm. Tye, to Miss Moore.

Died.] At Ousden, 63, Mrs. Clark.

At Harsted, 78, Mrs. L. Robinson, 45 years of the Crown Inn.

At Sudbury, 62, Mr. T. Erith.—Mr. Campin.—Mr. T. Harrington.—51, Mr. Worthy.—At Bury, 55, Mrs. Maukin, wife of J. M. esq.—73, Mrs. Hogg.

At Petestree, 41, Mr. Bass Studd.—At Ipswich, Mr. Fordham.—The Rev. R. Fletcher.—At Martlesham Lyon, Mr. W. Groom.—At Earl Stonham, Mr. E. Tydeman.—At Hadleigh, 50, Mrs. Terry.—At Holbrook, Mr. W. Garrod.

Suddenly, 54, Mr. John Head, of the Society of Friends in the town of Ipswich; a man of exemplary virtue, whose memory will long survive him in the breasts of all those within his own community, and out of it. His hearse was followed by seventeen members of the committee of the Bible Society, and after them nine carriages with relations and friends. An immense number of spectators of all denominations followed the procession, and the meeting-house was crowded in every part. Several of the Friends delivered their sentiments at length, and were heard with great attention; among whom were Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, of London, who spoke with much eloquence, energy, and feeling, of the divine truths of Christianity, and the rewards of a well spent life.

ESSEX.

A serious riot lately took place at Moulsham between the Royal Meath militia and the 5th Essex local; but it was happily suppressed without loss of lives, though not without loss of much blood, by the presence of mind and skilful address of Col. CHAMBERLIN, commandant of the garrison.

Married.] At Colchester, H. Brownson, esq. W. F. to Miss Eliza Smith.—Capt. P. Bailey, 19th L. D. to Miss Thorn.—Mr. J. Davie, to Miss S. Radcliffe.

At Sudbury, Mr. Auld, printer, to Miss Bennett.

At Little Oakley, Capt. B. Boate, Waterford M. to Miss Mary Scott.

At Southlands, Mr. E. Pratt, to Miss Polley.

At Low Layton, M. Clarke, esq. to Miss H. Frankliu, of Laytonstone.

Died.] At Cottage-place, near Chelmsford, 80, W. Clachar, esq. He was many years proprietor of the *Chelmsford Chronicle*.

At Colchester, 45, Mr. W. J. Crawford, formerly of Manor House, Chiswick.

At Loughton, 86, Mrs. A. Bates.

At Weddington, 83, Rev. R. Birch, rector of Bexwell and Cricketh, of the former of which he had been rector fifty-four years, and had buried all his parishioners twice over.

At Melford, Mr. R. Frost.—Mr. Bethel.—At Stanton, Mr. John Baker.—At Sudbury, 47, Mr. C. Nunn.—62, Mrs. Burgess.—At Ballingdon, 74, Mr. J. Spring.—At

At Farnham St. Martin, Mrs. Ord, wife of Dr. O.—At Quendon Hall, 72, Mrs. M. Cranmer.—At Wormingford, 73, Wm. Rose, esq.—At Dedham, Miss C. Free-lane.—At Parleigh, 73, his family age, Mr. E. Lewins.

KENT.

Married.] At Cheriton, Hugh Ham- mersley, esq. to Miss Margaret Bevan, of that place.

At Deal, Henry de Humboldt, only son of Baron Von Humboldt, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late John Carter, esq.

At Friendbury, the Rev. Samuel Corn- ford, A. M. to Miss Eliza Pierce, of Maidstone.

At Rochester, Thomas Dick, esq. captain of his majesty's ship *Thisbe*, to Sarah, second daughter of Samuel Baker, esq. of Boley-hill.

At Cranbrook, Mr. Ireland, a surveyor- general in the Excise-office, London, to Miss Ann Jackson.

At Tenterden, George Birch, esq. of Appledore, to Miss Sophia Paine.

At Seasalter, Mr. Henry Coleman, to Miss Sarah Solly.

Died.] At Whitstable, 80, Mr. Thomas Turner.—At Sandwich, 79, Mrs. Mary Philpott.—At Hythe, 75, Mrs. Frances Dan.—At Eltham, 93, Mr. Thomas Fagg, sen.—At Barham, Miss Elizabeth Sankey.—At Ebony, 73, Mr. Stephen Ramsden.—At Maidstone, 49, Mr. Thomas Butler, of Ivychurch.—At Deal, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. J. R. surgeon of H. M. S. Elephant.

At Chatham, suddenly, 80, John Robinson, many years warden of the dockyard.—Mrs. Gardiner.

At Wye, 65, Mrs. Downe.—73, Mr. Paine, cooper.

At Folkestone, 18, Miss Lawrence.—57, Mr. William Hall.

At Brompton, George Hogarth, esq. captain of the Russian navy, and a native of Lincolnshire.

At St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Captain Mansfield, of the Royal Navy.

SUSSEX.

A fisherman of Hastings, of the name of Williams, having been driven over to the coast of France by a gale of wind, on his return a float of cork got entangled in his rudder; on drawing it up, he found a box attached to it, with 6000*l.* in gold. It is supposed to have been sunk, by some smuggling vessel in the fear of capture.

Married.] At Cuckfield, the Rev. Mr. Prosser, to Miss H. Beachley.

Died.] At Catsfield, W. Eversfield, esq. a magistrate.

At the Vicarage-house, Rudgwick, the Rev. R. J. Sayer, many years vicar of the parishes of Rudgwick, and Leominster, both in Sussex.

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HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Titchfield, Capt. John Bell, E. M. to Miss Coles.

John Guitton, esq. of Little Park, to Miss Furze.

G. Morant, esq. of Whirweil, to Miss Mary Shirly, of Eatington.

At Christchurch, Mr. Joseph Neave, of Guernsey, to Miss Cox.

At Portsea, Mr. Rowney, of Hatton Gar- den, to Mrs. Jones.

The Rev. Mr. Studman, of Bradford, to Miss Letitia Meekes, of Whitchurch.

Died.] At Blackbrook, near Fareham, Mr. W. May. He was returning from the latter place in company with his son, riding in his waggon: going down the hill, the horses began to trot, to prevent which he leaped out of the vehicle, but fell on his back; when the fore-wheel passed over his breast, and the hind one over his head.

Suddenly, in a fit of melancholy, the Rev. Dr. Alcock, rector of Seiborne.

At Southampton, Mrs. Bray.—Miss Foote, daughter of Adm. Foote.—75, Capt. T. Forster.—Mrs. Eastide.

At St. Cross, while in the act of super- intending the charitable donation annually dispensed there, John Meare, esq. alder- man, and late mayor of Winchester; a gen- tleman possessed of many virtues, and be- loved by all classes of society.

Emma, wife of the Rev. John Lukin, A. M. rector of Narsling.

At Worting, 67, Mrs. Thein.

At Christchurch, Mrs. Noyce, widow of Capt. Noyce, R. N.

At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Whetham, lieutenant-governor of that gar- rison, colonel of the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment, commander of the forces in the south-west district, and groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, H. Bradley, esq. to Miss Harriet Hawes.—Mr. W. Cau- therly, to Miss L. Short.

At Kemble, T. Habgood, esq. of Crick- lade, to Miss A. Davis, of the former place.

Died.] At Thorpe, 82, John Rooke, esq.—At Monk's House, Barnard Harman, esq.—At Seagry, G. S. Bayliffe, esq. one of the county magistrates.

At Devizes, Mrs. Halcomb.—At Wilt- terborne, C. Mr. T. Cusse.

At Warminster, 105, Betty Crook, 90 years servant in one benevolent family.

At Corsham, 71, Mrs. Eliz. Cooper.

Mrs. Drewett, wife of Peter. D. esq. of Coerne.

The Rev. Francis Gibbs, of Maddington, rector of Orcheston St. George.

At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Innes.

BERKSHIRE.

The King's sale of Merino sheep lasted four days. There were altogether about

3 P 16,000

16,000 sheep sold, and they fetched considerably above 6000l.

Married.] At Abingdon, Mr. Joshua Ivey, to Miss Sarah Griffin.

Mr. William Dorner, of East Hanney, to Miss Mary Stevenson, third daughter of Mr. J. S.

Mr. G. Spicer, of Windsor, to Miss S. Blinko, daughter of the late T. B. esq. of Eton.

At Calbourne, R. G. Simeon, esq. of Reading, to Louisa Edith, eldest daughter of F. Barrington, esq.

J. Bunney, esq. solicitor, of Newbury, to Clara, only daughter of S. Slocum, esq.

J. W. Croft, esq. of Greenham Lodge, to Miss A. E. East.

At Abingdon, Thomas Bindley, esq. to Miss Charlotte Williams.

Died.] Mrs. Bush, wife of Mr. J. B. of Sparsholt.

Anne, wife of Mr. Joseph Shaw, of Ginge.

Mrs. Eliz. Brown, of Abingdon.

At Denton, 82, Mr. John Young, many years a considerable farmer of that place.

At Silchester, the Rev. Mr. Whitechurch.

At Reading, Mr. Tagg, upholsterer.—Mr. Smith, grocer.

At Batavia, Captain Thomas Clode, Aid-de-camp and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor, and son of the late Mr. Clode, of Windsor. He died of the malignant fever peculiar to those seas; and as a testimony of their respect for his many amiable qualities, a monument has since been erected to his memory, by a subscription among the officers of the British staff.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held in Bath for the purpose of establishing "A Provident Institution, for bettering the Condition of the lower Orders of Society, by promoting Habits of Industry and Economy; for opening a Bank, in which the industrious Poor may deposit small Savings, at an Interest of 4 per Cent.; and for granting Bonities to provident Servants, and to other deserving persons."—SIR HORACE MANN took the chair. Mr. DAVIS described the plan at large. The Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON eulogised it, and he was ably followed by Mr. ENSOR, who stated among other interesting facts, "That, although in 1760 only one out of thirty of the population of this kingdom were relieved by the Poor Laws, now one out of seven or eight received that assistance. From hence, then, it appears that every increase of charity has uniformly increased poverty and wretchedness, and, instead of promoting public security, has increased public danger. The fact is, man is by nature *indolent*, and must have a powerful *motive to exertion*; he must depend on *himself* for support, or he becomes a burthen to so-

ciety. Unfortunately, the immense sum, annually expended in this kingdom, in relief of the poor, all act as a *bonus to idleness* and as a discouragement to industry, by putting the industrious and the idle man on a level. Since, then, all our charity, however great, has produced public evil, let us resort to a new plan; let us endeavour to change the minds and habits of our population; let us encourage a spirit of independence; let us strengthen the springs of industry; in short, let us make our population active, honest, and industrious, like the people of Scotland."—Dr. Haygarth, Mr. Bayley, Colonel Enys, Mr. Payne, &c. likewise addressed the meeting.

At a recent meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, the chairman stated the following result of a comparison made of the *milk giving* quality of Fiorin, and that of common food; viz. "Two cows had been put on Fiorin hay, for a fortnight; the milk was richer than the milk of the cows fed with ordinary food, consisting of clover hay, straw, and a small quantity of steamed potatoes. The quantity of Fiorin given to the other two cows was 30lbs. weight of green Fiorin, and common straw 15lbs. The butter churned from 12 quarts of milk fed on the potatoes and clover hay was 22 oz. The produce from an equal quantity of milk taken from the cows fed on Fiorin, was 31½ oz. being nearly one-third more from the milk fed upon Fiorin; and the butter of a superior quality."

A school is preparing on Dr. Bell's plan at Bath, for 400 boys.

The Tamerton Bank has recovered the chief part of its stolen property. The robbery was effected by a gang connected with one Hufey White, and it appears that *Bramah's* locks, so much vaunted about, are no longer any protection to regularly trained thieves.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. J. Rudd, to Miss E. Terris.—John Ford Davis, M.D. to Miss Louisa Irvine.—Mr. Thomas Sheppard, to Mrs. Smith.—H. Deering, esq. of Gay-street, to Mrs. Wills.—H. H. Manners, esq. of the 95th, to Miss Sabina Pooie.—Captain Cooke, to Miss Wallis.—Thomas Rice, esq. to Miss Augusta Bacon.—Mr. Physick, solicitor, to Miss Jameson.—Lewis Turner, esq. to Miss Is. Forbes.—Edward Tolfrey, esq. of Ceylon, to Miss Mary Ann Barnett.—C. P. Meyer, esq. of Fanham Hall, to Louisa, third daughter of the late R. H. Bodham, esq.—The Rev. A. Jones, of Glamorganshire, to Mrs. Holman, widow of Dr. H. of Wellington.—Sir M. Ximenes, of Bear-place, to Mrs. Corsford, widow of E. C. esq. of Winslade-house, Devonshire.—S. Norman, esq. of Wilton, to Mrs. Speedman, widow of R. S. esq. of Trull.

Mr.

Mr. Bunning, bookseller, of Bridgwater, to Miss C. Baller, of that place.

The Rev. Mr. Askew, to Miss Cornish, both of North Cadbury.

At Heathfield, Mr. Thomas Pratt, of Staplegrove, to Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cornish.

At Drayton, Mr. W. Bishop, of Stockbridge, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Coate.

At Pitminster, Mr. T. Buncombe, to Miss Pring.

At Tetbury, the Rev. M. P. Cornwall, to Miss Eliza Brown.

At Ribbesford, Mr. J. T. Evill, to Miss Sophia Bewdley.

At Taunton, Edward Tuson, esq. to Miss Jane Capon.—Mr. Dummet, to Miss Miles.

At South Stoke, Mr. Cowderoy, to Miss M. A. Watts, of Ham.

At Corry-Rivel, Mr. G. Gristock, to Miss A. Hoyte.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Harris.—Mr. Forster, Abbey-street.—The Rev. T. Brent, of Crocombe.—Mr. John Nash.—Mrs. Davis.—59, B. Smart, esq.—Mrs. Enalia Burn.—Mrs. Ann Collibee.—In Nelson-street, Mr. Barnett.—Mrs. Brake, of James-street.—The Hon. Mrs. Hall.—Mr. Merritt, of Bridge-street.—90, Mr. R. Singers.—Mrs. Jackson, of Glastonbury.—At an advanced age, Jane, relict of the Hon. Frederick Vane, of Sellyby.—Mr. John Jelly, attorney at law.—Mr. Pritchard, of the Abbey Church-yard.

At Henstridge, Mr. W. Dowding.

At Clifton, Charlotte H. Shawe, eldest surviving daughter of the late Brigadier-Gen. S.

At North Curry, Mrs. Bridge.

Mrs. Evered, daughter of the late John E. esq. Bridgwater.

At Bathwick, the Rev. Dr. Edward Sheppard. He had nearly reached his 80th year, and until these two years displayed wonderful vivacity of mind and activity of person. Early in life he enlisted himself as a disciple of the celebrated George Whitfield, and became an eminent minister in the Methodist congregations.

At Corston, 71, Mr. Richard Aslat.—At Barley-Wood, Mrs. Mary More.—At Bathampton, J. Wombwell, esq. just as he had completed a most beautiful residence.

At Winscombe Court, Francis Edward Whalley, esq. a man universally beloved.

At Wells, 86, Mrs. Judith Payne.—At Castle Carey, 83, Mrs. Milward.—At Froome, Mrs. Job White.—At Wiverton, Mrs. Bidgood.—At Blagdon, 81, Mrs. Mary Cabbell.—At Colyton, J. M. How, esq. late of Chard.—At Wellington, 65, Mrs. Martin.—At Currey Mallet, 98, Mr. F. Weaver.—At Axbridge, Mrs. Peter Lovell.—At Bedminster, Mrs. Perry.—At

Lodway, 71, Mrs. Sarah Brown.—At Kingsdown, 55, S. Windows, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

The select committee of the Dorset Agricultural Society have published some premiums, which evince their intelligence and public spirit.—*Western Luminary.*

G. Carpenter and G. Ruddock have been convicted and executed at Warminster for the murder of Mr. Webb, and Mary Gibbons his servant.

Married.] At Martock, Mr. Reynolds, to Miss Mary Richards.

At Parley, Mr. J. Hill, to Miss Ann Braiborne.—At Lyme Regis, Mr. W. Palmer, to Miss Harriet Walker.

At Weymouth, A. Lysaght, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Caroline, third daughter of Thomas Curming, esq. of Bath.

At Beaminster, Mr. C. Fraunton, to Miss F. Ames.

Died.] At Lymington, 19, Lieut. J. B. Colburne.—At Melborne Wyke, 64, Mr. J. Loader.—At Wambrook, Charles Edwards, esq.—At Wimborne, Mrs. White.—Miss Jane Hussey.—At Cranborne, 84, Mrs. M. Biles.—At Oborne, 72, Mr. J. Noake.—At Poole, 56, Mrs. E. Coward.—At Silton, Mrs. Maggs.—At Sherborne, 88, Mrs. Cuzner.—Mary, daughter of W. Toogood, esq.—At Bloxworth, Mrs. Frances Woodley.—Mr. W. Elford, of Chetnole.

Aged 85, James Tooker, esq. of Chilcompton, an officer in the Somerset regiment when the militia forces were first established.

DEVONSHIRE.

One hundred and seventy-six boys now remain in Lancaster's school at Exeter—107 Church—37 Methodist—26 Dissenters—1 Catholic, and 3 Jew. A girl's school is also to be opened.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

At the Devon Assizes, among others capitally convicted, was T. Lascombe, for the wilful murder of Sarah Ford; also (on his own confession) with the wilful murder of Margaret Huxtable, a child ten years old. This culprit, at the place of execution, confessed the commission of a number of other murders at various times.

Married.] At Exeter, John Wright, jun. esq. to Miss Charlotte Andrew.—Mr. W. Wheaton, of Ringwood, to Miss P. Anscombe.—Mr. Fernandez, to Miss Tucker.

At Southawton, Mr. Locke, to Miss A. Powesland.

At Shobrooke, W. Francis, jun. esq. to Miss S. Godfrey.

At Barnstable, Mr. Joseph W. Hunt, to Miss Pearce.

At Tiverton, R. Chapman, esq. to Miss Jane Walker.—The Rev. Robert Talley, to Miss F. A. Northcote.

At Powderham, Tonkins Dew, esq. of Whitney Court, to Miss Beatrice.

At Honiton, Mr. Westcott, to Miss Lee.

[June 1,

At Stoke, J. Smith, esq. to Miss Cockrane, of Dock.

At Kingswear, Dr. Puddicombe, of Brixham, to Miss Morgan, of Bucks.

At Hatherleigh, J. Goss, esq. to Lady Harrington.

At Dartmouth, the Rev. C. Holdsworth, vicar of Stokenham, and brother to the M. P. for Dartmouth, to Miss Mary Needman Hunt, eldest daughter of W. C. H. esq. M.D. of Dartmouth.

H. Gandy, esq. of the navy pay-office, Plymouth, to the youngest daughter of Mr. J. Wills, of Plymouth.

Rev. John Yonge, of Preslinch, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Bargus, of Barkway.

Died.] At Topsham, 85, John Rudd, having had 21 children by one wife.

At Exeter, 102, Mrs. Ferris, of St. Sidiwels.—Mrs. Oxenham.—Mr. N. Strong.—79, the Hon. Eleanor E. A. De Courcey, third daughter of the late Lord de Courcey, Baron Kinsale.

At Tiverton, 56, suddenly, J. Davey Foulkes, esq. capt. R. N.

At Dawlish, Bernard Harman, esq. of Moncks.—At Torrington, Mr. R. Tapley, druggist.

At Plymouth, Mrs. W. P. Smith, of Stoke.—56, Mrs. Disting.—71, Mr. Samuel Northeote, a man of genius and science, deeply regretted.—The Rev. Mr. Seacombe.—Mrs. Prance, of Broad-street.—Captain Robinson, 49.

At Oldstow, Mrs. Ann Cholwich.—At Shebbear, 86, George Hocken, esq.—At Wear, 86, Mr. Robert Davey.—At Ashburton, 77, Mr. W. Sunter.—At Kentisbury, 31, John Turner, esq.—At Axminster, 67, the Rev. F. G. Stevens.—At Clovelly, 53, Miss Ann Wade.

At Sidmouth, Miss Hay, daughter of Sir John H. bart. of Haystow.

At Warminster, at the advanced age of 104, Betty Crook. Her intellects were entire, and her sight so distinct, that, till within a few days of her death, she could read her Bible without the aid of spectacles.

Near Barnstaple, Georgiana, eighth and youngest daughter of the late R. Marriott, esq. of Worcester.

At Caverleigh, in his 89th year, Joseph Nagle, esq. who served as an officer in the Irish brigade, at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. Richard Budd, rector of Ruan Langhorne, to Harriet Anne, daughter of the Rev. J. Trist.

Died. At Penzance, 61, Dr. Borlase, an eminent physician.

Aged 24, Mr. William Symons, of the Customs, Padstow.

At East Looe, 85, Mrs. Ann Pope.

At Fowey, Miss Willcock.

At Grampound, 84, Mr. Jonathan Crowle, 60 years a minister among the methodists and dissenters.

WALES.

On the 10th of April was celebrated at Tredegar, Monmouthshire, the seat of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. the birth-day of C. Morgan, esq. his eldest son, who on that day attained the age of 21 years. On no similar occasion has a more magnificent fete been given than on this, or one from which the numerous guests departed more highly gratified.

Mr. Telford has published reports on a projected bridge over the Menai, one for a single arch of 500 feet span at Ynys-y-Moch, about half a mile to the south-west of Bang, or Ferry; and another for five arches, about a mile from Swilley Rocks. The cost of the former will be 127,000l. and of the latter 159,000l.

A fire broke out in the stable of the Black Lion Inn, Newcastle Emlyn, which communicated to the adjoining out-houses, and consumed every thing within its range. It appears to have been occasioned by a heap of unslaked lime, which was in contact with some straw.

A female charity school has been established at Tenby, and fifty girls are already admitted.

A new light-house is ordered to be built by the Trinity Board, instead of the wooden building on the Smalls.

Married.] T. Griffith, esq. Merioneth regiment, to Catherine, daughter of the late W. Bond, esq. of Edgeworthstown.

G. Phillips, esq. Carmarthen, to Miss Hughes, of Tregib.

T. Hughes, esq. of Ruthin, to Miss Elizabeth Mathews, of Plas yn Llystam.

Died.] At Wrexham, the Rev. Samuel Norman, master of the Grammar School, and curate of Bangor.

John Evans, esq. of Nant-y-Gelli, near Lampeter, Cardiganshire. The amiable-ness and sincerity of his disposition justly gained him the utmost love and esteem in an extensive circle of acquaintance.

At Studdah, near Milford, 34, Mrs. Phelps, wife of John P. esq.

Aged 73, Mr. E. Edwards, bookseller, Ruthin. For upwards of forty years he might literally be said to be as stationary as his counter, for, excepting upon real emergency, he never parted from it from morning to night: by penurious saving he amassed the large sum of 4,600l. in the 3 per cent. consols, besides other property, the whole of which he has left jointly between his two daughters; and in default of issue, in equal proportions to the Chester and Liverpool Infirmarys; restraining one of his daughters from marrying men whose names he has specified.

At Swansea, 81, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of W. V. esq. of Clas.—E. Powell, esq. of Cowbridge,

Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.—Near Dolgellau, Mrs. Vaughan.

Aged 97, Jane Lloyd, of Gwenvro, in the parish of Llanddysfarn, Anglesea; a famous country doctress.

SCOTLAND.

By the Glasgow bills of mortality it appears that 49 persons died by the small-pox in 1811, and in 1813 only twenty-four persons. But prior to the introduction of vaccination *several hundred annually died* of the small-pox!

The commissioners for roads and bridges in the highlands of Scotland, have resolved on erecting a mound across the Little Ferry, in the county of Sutherland, and the work will speedily be commenced. This undertaking, in addition to the iron bridge at Bonar, will complete, observes the editor of the Westmoreland Advertiser, the communication by land from John o'Groat's to the Land's End of England.

Married.] At Dundas Castle, R. Cunningham, esq. to Miss Maria Dundas, daughter of the late G. D. esq. of Dundas.

Died.] At Leith, aged 69, Dr. T. Anderson, M.D. F.R.S.E.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Murray, professor of the Oriental languages.—R. E. Phillips, esq. a commissioner of Customs for Scotland.—At Sterling, John Sutherland, esq. first magistrate.

At Dumfries, 79, John Hamilton, esq.

At Falkirk, 102, M'Kinnon, born May 2, 1710. He was a native of the island of Sky, and passed the greater part of his early life in the army, having been many years a sergeant in the 42d regiment, of which he always spoke with enthusiasm. He was at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, where he was wounded. He was three times married, and had a son by his last wife, when about 90.

IRELAND.

In the Bay of Bruckless, county of Done-

gal, an unusual appearance of herrings having collected all the boats in the night, when they were deeply laden, a storm arose, and nearly 60 boats were lost. Forty-two industrious fishermen, who left their families the preceding evening, were brought home corpses. The total number of the widows of the sufferers amount to 30, of their children to 102.

Married.] At Swinford, Lient. Ellard, of the Cornwall militia, to Miss Brabazon, daughter of Counsellor B.

At Dublin, Col. O'Ferrall, first equerry and chamberlain to the King of Sardinia, to Margaret, youngest daughter of J. Whyte, of Loughbrickland.

Died.] The Rev. — Hoare, chancellor of Limerick.

At his seat, Green Mount Lodge, near Castle Bellingham, Turner Macan, esq. a gentleman of inestimable worth, as universally lamented in death as he was beloved in life, by a very numerous circle of friends in England, Ireland, and wherever he was known. Mr. M. past many years in a high official situation, with honour to himself and credit to the station he occupied in the civil department of the Company's service in Bengal; and he was distinguished alike by zeal in public as in private life; and also for bearing, with an almost unequalled fortitude, the frequent, and, for the past ten years, the almost incessant, attacks of the gout, which gradually bore down every thing but his domestic virtues, and the socially endearing qualities of relative, neighbour, and friend. Mr. Macan married the only daughter of Mr. Pratt, author of the "Gleanings," and various other publications, who, with Miss Fanny Macan, and the only son and heir to the estates, (who gives the fairest promise of inheriting likewise the virtues of his father) are left to mourn his loss and reverence his memory.

REPORT OF DISEASES

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of April, to the 25th of May, 1813.

R UBEOLÆ	4	Vertigo	2
Erysipelas	1	Cephalgia	3
Cynanche Parotidea	3	Epilepsia	1
Catarrhus	6	Incubus	1
Pleuritis	2	Dyspepsia	3
Febris	3	Gaströdynia	4
Morbi Infantiles	7	Enterodynæ	2
Bronchitis Chronicæ	22	Vermes	3
Hæmoptoe	3	Hepatitis Chronicæ	1
Phthisis	3	Ascites	2
Rheumatismus	9	Anasarea	1
Pleurodyne	2	Hydrothorax	1
Amenorrhœa	2	Scorbutus	2
Asthma	6	Lepra	1

The wet, cold, varying weather, which has prevailed for some time past, has favoured the production of rheumatic and catarrhal affections. In some individuals a disposition to lowness of spirits has prevailed to a degree requiring medical aid: it has also been present

sent in some complaints in which it does not usually exist. In one instance, still under treatment, the depression was so extreme as occasionally to disturb the mental faculties. Without any particular disease being indicated, the patient had imbibed a strong notion that she would not recover. The appetite was impaired, and the body enfeebled; sleep disturbed, action of the heart at times irregular, and shooting pains felt in the head and different parts of the body, though not constantly fixed. These symptoms were the result of long-continued despondency arising from disappointment.

Affections of this sort should never be neglected, nor the opinions of such patients be treated with indifference; we are apt to regard with a smile, the man who, in a state of seeming health, seriously talks of his death; but the event not unfrequently corresponds with the apprehension, and, in instances where nature has not yielded to the constant mental oppression, suicide has been committed.

The depressing passions, as they have been termed, are primarily exciting; they act directly upon the brain and nervous system, and doubtless have formed part of the constitution of man for a beneficial purpose, though, like other powerful agents or stimulants, if not regulated, they prove destructive. It is not difficult, in most cases, to trace their origin to disappointment; to the privation of some desirable object, as that of a friend, worldly substance, the hope of future bliss, &c.; or to strong constitutional predisposition. Under the influence of these passions, the mind is excited to hurried and intense action; and in some extreme cases, as of fear and sudden surprise, death is instantly occasioned, by what Brunonians would term, the immediate exhaustion of excitability. In others again, the functions of the brain become disturbed, and the organ itself diseased, as in cases of long-continued sorrow; in others consumption, and other bodily ailments.

The beneficial effect of the depressing passions of fear, or of sorrow, would appear to be to suggest to the mind the best and most speedy means of obviating the evil immediately threatening. As the occasion differs, so do the means; if fear operates, obstacles to escape, which cool reason would regard as insurmountable, are disregarded and overcome. If privation of some beloved object be the evil, sorrow humbles and subdues the mind till it becomes reconciled to the loss. But these passions too frequently act more intensely than human nature is capable of suffering, and death, disease, and mental derangement, are the consequences.

Craven-street, May 27, 1813.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

A BRIEF account of an analytical investigation of the celebrated Kion grass, of late so strongly recommended to the attention of agriculturists, has been laid before the Kirwanian Society of Dublin, by its Right Honourable President. From this it appears, that at least a fourth part of the dried grass is really a nutritious matter, which may be easily extracted from its mere fibrous part, by digesting the grass in warm water; and of this one-fourth, it is supposed that more than half is something very similar to sugar. On distillation, it affords a considerable quantity of alcohol, and there is reason to believe that, if the process were conducted in a large way, and with judicious management, not less than two ounces of a spirit of the specific gravity of 930° would be obtained from every pound of the dried grass.

A new vegetable substance, which M. Vauquelin has denominated the acrid principle, has been discovered by him in the bark of the Daphne alpina, a rubefacient drug, occasionally used upon the Continent in order to excite blisters on the skin. The acrid principle is oily and resinous, soluble in alcohol, and volatile at the temperature of boiling water. It is also worthy of observation, that all those vegetables which are acrid and caustic, do not contain any acidity; and, since in this respect they are similar to plants of a poisonous nature, we ought therefore to consider, in general, those plants as unfit for food which do not possess that kind of acidity, which is distinguishable by chemical reagents.

M. Braconnot has also pointed out, for the attention of chemists, another vegetable substance, which he asserts is a distinct principle, and possessed of peculiar properties, and to which, as it exists in greatest quantity in the fleshy parts of the mushroom tribe, he has thought proper to give the name of Fungin.

M. Thenard, in repeating the experiments of M. de Saussure, on the very extraordinary power with which newly made charcoal is endowed, of absorbing various gaseous bodies into its pores, has found that most of them experience a decomposition by this absorption. Oxygen gas is converted into carbonic acid gas; nitrous gas is partly changed into carbonic acid and azotic gases; and sulphureted hydrogen is in a very short time quite destroyed, water and sulphur being produced, and a considerable quantity of heat evolved.

M. Berzelius has bestowed particular attention to the salts formed by Lactic acid with

various bases, which, he says, are peculiarly distinguished by their solubility in alcohol; and, in general, by their indisposition to assume a crystalline form, drying, on the contrary, into a mass like gum, which slowly attracts moisture from the atmosphere. Hence, he contends, that Lactic acid is an acid substance perfectly distinct from the acetic and all other acid bodies; although the assertions of the truly illustrious Scheele to the same effect, have been flatly contradicted by many of the most celebrated chemical philosophers of France.

The very simple and effectual process of the celebrated M. Montgolfier, for making white lead, has been lately described for the benefit of manufacturers, by Messrs. Clement and Desormes. His apparatus consisted of three parts; a common furnace in which he burnt charcoal; a cask placed horizontally, having a quantity of vinegar at the bottom of it, and a chest containing the sheet lead suspended in it. The chimney of the furnace was inserted into one end of the cask, from the other end of which another tube communicated with the chest, which had a small aperture at its top. By this ingenious contrivance, the lead is exposed in the chest to all the requisite substances for converting it into white lead, which is most probably a compound of sub-acetate of lead with sub-carbonate of lead. For the carbonic acid gas produced by the combustion of the charcoal, together with a current of hot atmospheric air, passes through the cask, heating, and consequently volatilising, and carrying with it a portion of the vinegar, and then proceeds forward to the chest, from which, after it has exerted all its influence on the contents, it makes its escape through the aperture at the top.

An improved form of a galvanic battery has been invented by Mr. Jackson, of Edinburgh. The metallic plates of which it is composed, and which are carefully united together in pairs by fusion, are arranged as in the old Voltaic pile, but in an horizontal direction, with a bit of cloth moistened with dilute sulphuric acid, intervening between each; and the whole, when thus arranged, are kept in contact, by the pressure of two screws, working horizontally through the top of two pillars, at each end of an insulated frame; the conducting wires being applied to the poles of the battery as usual. The chief advantages which this new battery possesses are, compared to the usually constructed ones, its small original cost, the greater ease with which the surfaces of the plates may be kept clean, the very considerable saving effected by the substitution of sulphuric acid for the nitric acid, the usual violence of the action of the former being restrained by the gradual application of it through the medium of the bits of cloth, and, above all, its greater power, when compared with the usually constructed battery of an equal number of the same sized plates.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SPRING sowing is finished, and almost universally in the best manner; the lands having received the alternate benefit of dry weather and genial showers. Potatoe planting proceeds with rapidity, and the breadth of that crop, it is supposed, will be at least one third greater throughout the island than in any former year. The turnip lands work well, and some of the very extensive turnip growers have already begun sowing.

Very extensive damage done to the wheat, peas, and rye, by the wire-worm first, and since by the slug. Part of the wheat which proved too thin planted, not having recovered, has been ploughed up, and but little spring wheat sown this year. Some crops of the above thin description, on the other hand, have become extremely luxuriant and promising; and partially, the wheats are very large and fine. Much corn is beaten down by the storms of wind and rain, and that which is weak from too much sowing will scarcely recover. Beans, oats, and barley, look well almost everywhere; peas and rye bad. The bulk of grass, clover, and winter tares, never greater; whilst the stock of hay on hand is considerable. Hops look well and clean. The continued high winds have destroyed too much of the fruit blossom; and the cherry and plum-trees particularly have been injured by lightning. Apples are said to promise well. Dry and warm weather alone can contribute to the blessing of a plentiful harvest.

The lambing season has proved one of the most successful; but the effects of a two years' rot must be felt for at least twelve months to come. Live stock of every species, short in quantity and dear, beyond all precedent. Pigs and hogs advancing in price. The present has been one of the earliest grazing seasons within memory.

Smithfield: Beef 6s. to 7s. per stone.—Mutton 6s. 8d. to 7s. 6d.—Veal 7s. to 8s.—Lamb 6s. to 9s.—Pork 7s. to 8s. 4d.—Bacon 8s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.—Irish ditto 7s. 4d. to 8s.—Fat 5s. 3d.—Skins 20s. to 60s.—Oil cake 18s. per thousand.—Potatoes 5l. to 8l. per ton.

Com

Corn Exchange: Wheat 8s. to 15s.—Barley 3s. to 5s.—Oats 3s. to 5s.—The quatern loaf 18*1/2*d.—Hay 2l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 12s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s. per load.

Middlesex, May 26.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock stock shares fetch 119*1/2*l. per share.—London ditto, 102*1/2*l. ditto.—West India ditto, 148*1/2*l. ditto.—Ellesmere Canal ditto, 67*1/2*l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 22*1/2*l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon, 22*1/2*l. per share.—Leicester Union, 99*1/2*l. ditto.—East London Water-works, 64*1/2*l. per share.—Kent ditto, 55*1/2*l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 40*1/2*l. ditto.—Albion Insurance 43*1/2*l. ditto.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 28th were 57*7/8*, the 5 per cent. navy 87*1/2*.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 29.66 May 6. Wind S.E.
Lowest 29.10 April 23. — East.

Greatest } 31 hun-
variation in } dredths of
24 hours, } an inch.

In the evening
of the 27th of
April the mer-
cury was at 29.44,
and on the next
day at the same
hour it was at
29.13.

Thermometer.

Highest 69°. May 9 & 10. Wind S.E.
Lowest 34°. April 25. Wind N.E.

Greatest } 8°.
variation in } This slight variation
24 hours, } has occurred three or
four times in the
course of the month.

This very wet month has produced rain equal to more than four inches and a quarter in depth. The barometer has been uniformly low, the average height for the whole month being only 29.4; the mean height of the thermometer is little more than 52°. The proportion of rainy days to those on which there has been no falling weather is 21 to 9; of the latter only 2 can, with propriety, be denominated brilliant. The wind has come chiefly from the easterly points of the horizon. On two or three days there have been slight falls of snow and hail, but in the more northerly parts of the kingdom, the snow, for a few hours, was deep.

Highgate.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR JUNE, 1813.

THE shortness of the night, and the long duration of twilight, operates powerfully against the recurrence of many visible celestial phenomena this month; yet there are a few that merit particular consideration. On the 5th the Georgium Sidus comes into conjunction with the α , a star of the fourth magnitude, in the constellation of Libra, when the star will be 13 minutes of a degree to the south of the planet. On the same day Jupiter will come into conjunction with the δ , a star of the fourth magnitude, in the constellation of Cancer, when the planet will be 37*1/2* minutes to the north of the star. On the morning of the 24th will happen an occultation of the ξ , in the Whale. The immersion will be at 4*1/2* minutes past two, when the star will be 9*1/2* minutes to the north of the moon's centre. The emersion will be at half past three precisely, the star being 8*1/2* minutes to the north of the same centre. A visible emersion of Jupiter's second satellite will take place on the evening of the 16th, at 47 minutes past nine.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The Correspondent who inquires about the Irish Mile, is informed that the number in the second volume of the Work which he alludes to is a typographical error. The statement in the first volume is correct, viz. 2240 yards, or in the relation to the English mile of 14 to 11.

Our Correspondent at Spanish Town may procure this Magazine with unerring precision through the GENERAL POST-OFFICE, as it is published. Our friends all over the world may be conveniently supplied through the same channel, and we conceive the regularity of the Post-masters merits their preference notwithstanding some extra charge.

THREE SHILLINGS per Number will be given for any copies of No. 23 and 25 of this Magazine, by the Publisher, at No. 1, Paternoster Row. Many others of the early Numbers also are becoming scarce, and the full price will be gladly given for them to complete numerous sets which are now in demand.